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Postage on the Daily Times sent to any part of the United States paid in advance at the office where delivered [illegible] cents per quarter, or $1 [illegible] per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;
Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One Edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

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Within the County.......................Free.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1062. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN BOUNTY LAND BILL.

LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

LAND SPECULATIONS IN KANSAS.

ANOTHER PATENT EXTENSION GONE.

The Collins Line of Steamers—A Calculation—Withdrawal of Appointments—The Tariff Project.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Within a few days Congress will be called upon to decide the fate of the Collins Line, which has shed so much honor upon the American name—to decide whether the faith of the Government is to be broken with a worthy citizen who has redeemed, tenfold, the promises he made it,* when he entered into a contract which is now sought to be annulled. And, strange to say, the apologists for the violation of this contract, have endeavored to satisfy Congress that considerations of economy demand the action they propose! This pretext of economy, too, finds its most powerful coadjutor in the suggestion that the Collins Line is a local affair, kept up for the benefit of New-York—and of New-York alone.

I have no idea of following the example of the opponents of the Collins Line, and resorting to the system of bullying and threats sometimes brought up to frighten honest men into what the bullies choose to call economy. But there are one or two suggestions to be made in reply to this economic and to this local argument, which seem to me to be quite conclusive against them; and I propose to state them briefly. If gentlemen who have votes to give on this subject see any error in my argument, of course they will not be influenced by it; but if the suggestions recommend themselves to their judgment, they will be none the less valuable because of their origin.

First upon the question of economy. Is it a gratuity which is paid to the Collins Line? Let us see. When Mr. COLLINS entered into his contract with the Government, the time of the Cunarders' trips was from thirteen to fifteen days. Now the time between New-York and Liverpool is about ten days. Thus a saving of time is effected on each trip of from three to five days. "Time is money," as we shall clearly see before I finish. The movement of produce between the United States and Europe amounts to over $500,000,000 per annum. The Liverpool steamers don't carry this produce, but they do carry the letters advising of the exportation, the purchases and sales and the bills of exchange which pass between the Old World and the New, in consequence of this produce movement. The merchant and the capitalist saves the interest of his money just as surely when he knows of the time when he can have it to use, or will have it to pay, as he does by getting it in his hands a few days earlier than expected.

Now, if COLLINS has reduced the time occupied in these transatlantic money transactions two days, only, he saves on fifty-two voyages 104 days per annum—and, of course, he saves to the merchants and capitalists—and the great producing interests of which they are merely the commercial agents or brokers—the interest for 104 days on $500,000,000. This gives, as the result, the saving of $9,000,000 per annum! Is it liberal—is it generous—is it honest to violate faith with one who has achieved even this single result, and to withhold from him the comparative pittance he receives as his share of the immense profits which the country reaps from his energy and enterprise and skill? Let it be remembered that this nine millions is the *actual saving* of time which before was *wasted* absolutely.

But if we make a similar computation upon the basis of *five days'* time saved on each trip, instead of two, we have as the result the saving of 260 days' interest, amounting to $22,000,000! Mr. COLLINS is continually improving his ships; and it is his intention, as soon as Congress shall have evidenced its determination to sustain him, to construct another ship which shall cross the Atlantic in eight days only. If he succeeds—and his record gives us high promise that he will not fail—it will not be many years before a nine days' passage in any vessel, of any line, will be deemed a relic of old fogydom. This would give us a saving of *seven* days' time over the old fifteen day trips, the interest upon which will amount, in round numbers, to the enormous sum of $30,000,000!—one half of which, at least, would inure to the benefit of the United States. Is it wise to rudely check an enterprise which has performed so well, and which promises so much? It seems to me such a course would be as unwise as it would be illiberal and unjust.

A word upon the local objection. The argument presented above fully answers it, and shows that the interests of each and every branch of human industry—agriculture, manufactures, mining and arts—greatly profit by the saving of time effected through the direct instrumentality of the Collins ships. The South is said to be arrayed against the line, as a *New-York* enterprise, for the benefit of the North alone! Is it not manifest that no other single industrial interest shares so largely in the benefits accruing from the Collins enterprise, in the economy of time, as does the great cotton-planting interest? And Virginia, too, with her immense tobacco export, derives advantage enough through this means, almost of itself, to afford the cost at which our Government has established and maintains the Collins Line. And so the argument may be applied, with more or less force, to every part of the land.

In considering the question of economy, I have said nothing of the millions saved us by the Postal [illegible] by the American line of steamers, when diplomacy had signally failed. I have said nothing of the saving of time to travelers—an item which might be counted by thousands per annum!—nothing of the saving of insurance, or of the great advantages resulting from the popularization of Ocean steam travel, which has led to such very frequent intercommunication, and given us a ferry across the sea with the regularity almost of the ferry to Brooklyn or Jersey City. These are all arguments which will naturally obtrude themselves upon the mind of every thinking man, and impress themselves with the unyielding force of truth. If intelligent deliberation and sound reason can prevail, I can have no single doubt of the triumph of the Collins Line here, and of its continued triumphs in the world's marine.

The withdrawal from the Senate of the nomination of JOHN B. MILLER, of Utica, to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, was brought about by JOHN C. MATHER, Senators DOUGLAS and BRIGHT, and other prominent Nebraska men, who resisted the appointment very strenuously upon the ground that MILLER is an Anti-Nebraska man, and assisted in getting up some remonstrances against that measure. Mr. MILLER is a first cousin, by marriage, to Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, upon whose application the nomination was made. Of course, its withdrawal will sever the last tie between the Seymour Anti-Nebraska men of New-York and the Administration.

Although the Tariff project is dead as a herring, duty compels a reference to the course pursued by the Massachusetts delegation yesterday, when the effort to take it up was made. If you will notice the Yeas and Nays you will perceive that every representative of the Bay State, save Mr. CROCKER, voted with the Free-Traders to go into Committee to take up the Tariff question. Of course, once under consideration, the Free-Traders could have carried almost any modification of the Tariff of 1846 which they might have deemed it prudent to move. The votes of the seven Massachusetts men carried HOUSTON's motion to go into Committee, but the Pennsylvania men were sharper, and when they got into Committee successfully sprung a trap, and took up the General Appropriation bill against Free-Traders and Massachusetts combined.

What was the object of this course on the part of Massachusetts? One of the delegates from that State went to Mr. PURYEAR of North Carolina, and told him that now the South, by going with him, had the opportunity to "set itself right" on the Tariff! What is the meaning of all this? I think the action of the Massachusetts men was based upon a mistaken idea that the Free-Traders would faithfully carry out a bargain to cheapen wool to the Eastern manufacturer, and not damage the cotton interests. Even if an arrangement of this sort, on the part of Massachusetts, could be deemed fair towards her sister Anti-Free-Trade States, it was a dangerous experiment to try; and had the bill been once fairly before the House, I fear they would have found themselves sold as completely as were the thirteen Anti-Nebraska men in the House last Summer, who by a single vote with the friends of that measure yielded up their defences to the Compromise breakers, and so inevitably lost the battle.

It will be seen that I was not so much mistaken as to the strength of the Texas debt bill in the House as some of our good friends supposed. Before the bill was taken up yesterday, its friends boasted of at least 30 or 40 majority for it. The Yeas and Nays opened their eyes, and showed the danger of despising their opponents, and of overrating their own strength. A little concession to what they supposed to be a powerless minority would probably have saved the bill. The engineering of such a measure through Congress requires great prudence, circumspection and judgment on the part of the engineer.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. SUMNER presented the credentials of Gen. WILSON, Senator elect from Massachusetts, who appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in a communication declaring the fineness and value of certain gold foreign coins, as ascertained at the mint.

Mr. RUSK presented the petition of GEORGE H. GIDDINGS, praying for an increase of compensation for carrying the United States Mail.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should soon introduce divers bills for improvements in harbors, &c.

THE INDIAN BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The original bill granting pensions and bounty land to the Seneca Indians was amended, on the motion of Mr. BROWN, by striking out all reference to persons, and extending the benefits of the bill to all Indians who have served in the United States Army in time of war.

The bill was then passed as amended.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. DODGE, of Wis., presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, to oppose any extension of the term now required by law for the naturalization of foreigners. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

COINAGE EXPENSES.

Mr. BENJAMIN introduced an order to ascertain the difference of the expense in the coinage of silver at the mints of New-Orleans and Philadelphia.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKES.

The bill to continue the improvements on the Lakes, appropriating half a million therefor, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER objected, because it gave too wide discretion to the President.

Mr. STUART replied that the details of any bill always required more or less discretion. He thought a hundred thousand dollars as much as could be properly expended on Lake Erie in any one year.

This bill appropriates $100,000 each for Lakes Superior, Ontario, Erie and Michigan; $100,000 for Lakes Huron and St. Clair together, and $125,000 for Lake Champlain.

It was argued that the Secretary of War, the officer in charge of these improvements, would have too much discretionary power, but it was answered that he had only to apply the money judiciously, and was not to judge of the constitutionality of the appropriation.

On this point the debate was carried on by Messrs. WADE, HUNTER, CLAYTON, BAYARD, STUART, RUSK and SEWARD—the last submitting an amendment, including the Buffalo, Oswego, Dunkirk, Rochester, Sodus and Little Sodus Bays, those of Conneaut and Cleveland, Ohio, and of Burlington, Vt., as well as all the other lakes and harbors in the States which were mentioned in the bill vetoed last year.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, though he was a friend to these improvements, did not want to enter a vain contest. Such a bill would not meet Executive approval. By putting meritorious cases with those which would not get Executive sanction, all would be lost.

Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, suggested an amendment limiting the appropriations to the work already commenced, as that would obviate the constitutional objection which had been made.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that would not remove another objection—the according of legislative power to the Executive—and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report specific appropriations. Agreed to by Yeas 34, Nays 17.

Sundry bills from the House of Representatives were then received and referred to appropriate committees, with the exception of that proposing to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts, which was discussed and passed.

One or two bills were then detected on their passage a second time, and some of the Senators thought there must be a screw loose somewhere in the management of the recording officers.

LAND SPECULATION IN KANSAS.

Mr. MALLORY, of Fla., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the correspondence between the Secretaries of War and Interior, respecting the claim advanced by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the military reservation, Fort Leavenworth, together with the result of his investigation of the alleged interference of certain army officers, stated in the recent report of said commission, with the rights of the Delaware Indians. Adopted.

NAVAL WORKS AT PENSACOLA.

A resolution was also adopted on the motion of Mr. MORTON, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the agreement made with Messrs. EVERETT & BROWN, and GILBERT & SECOR, contractors, in reference to the testing of the balance dock, railway and basin at the Pensacola Navy-Yard. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The House passed a bill appropriating $60,000 for the building or purchase of four additional revenue cutters.

The House went into Committee on private bills.

ANOTHER PATENT EXTENSION BILL LOST.

The bill for the relief of Messrs. MOORE & HASCALL, proposing to extend their patent for their harvesting machine was then considered. Messrs. TRACY, STUART, of Mich., McMULLEN, BRIDGES, HUGHES and CLARK, spoke in favor of it, and Messrs. SAGE, BENTON, PRENTISS, (N. Y.,) GOODE and LYON against it, when the bill was reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. This was concurred in by a vote of 96 against 34, and the bill was thus rejected. Adjourned.

Confirmations by the Senate—Gen. Wilson in the Senate—U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

LEONIDAS MARTHEIR, of Alabama, Consul for Mazatlan, Mexico, *vice* GATTON, deceased. W. W. BANKS, of Virginia, Consul to Aguas Calientes, Mexico.

For New-Orleans, THOMAS C. PORTER, Collector; WILLIAM E. SPARKS, Surveyor; FRANCIS LEACH, Appraiser; WM. P. REYBURN, Assistant Appraiser. H. W. MORELAND, Assistant Collector at Yorktown, Va., *vice* BARZIZA, resigned. JOHN McCLINTOCK, Naval Officer, Portsmouth, N. H.; JOSEPH RAMSEY, Collector, Plymouth, N. C.; A. D. BANKS, Collector at Petersburg, Va.; and W. M. HARRISON, Collector at Richmond, Va.

When Gen. WILSON, the new Senator from Massachusetts, came into the Senate to-day, Mr. CLAYTON, Whig Know-Nothing, got him into a vacant seat on the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs. SUMNER and CHASE made a desperate effort to get him into the Free Soil locality. Matters were finally compromised by Mr. WILSON taking Mr. ATCHISON's vacant seat, alongside of SAM, anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing.

The following cases will come up for trial in the Supreme Court this week:

Monday, 12th—No. 44, The United States *vs.* Ritchie.

Wednesday, 14th—No. 68, Warner *vs.* Truly.

Thursday, 15th—No. 70, Wilson *vs.* The Steamer *Palmetto*. No. 71, Barling *vs.* The Steamer *Palmetto*.

Friday, 16th—No. 72, J. C. Fremont *vs.* The United States.

United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Hon. S. CAMERON was nominated by the American Caucus as their candidate for United States Senator, at 1½ o'clock this morning.

On the fifth ballot CAMERON had 46 votes; scattering 46—being one ballot more than there were voters present,—and much excitement ensued.

On the sixth ballot, Cameron had 45; Curtin, 46; scattering, 1. A fraudulent ballot was, therefore, again deposited, defeating the nomination of Mr. CURTIN. Another row took place, and numerous members bolted.

On the seventh ballot Cameron had 44; Curtin 11, and Fuller 2.

Great numbers having left the Caucus, a resolution was adopted making the nomination unanimous.

A row is anticipated on Tuesday, when both Houses meet to proceed to the election.

Masonic Elections—The Knight Templars and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Grand Encampment of Knight Templars, at their annual session at Albany, have elected Sir JOHN W. SIMONS, of New-York City, as the Grand Master of the Order; Sir Ralph Murphy, of Lockport, D. G. M.; G. C. Sherman, of Watertown, Generalissimo; Leroy Farham, Captain General; Rev. Salem Town, Grand Prelate; Peter Brewer, of Utica, Grand Sentinel; T. C. Edwards, of Elmira, Grand Junior Warden; I. S. Perry, Grand Treasurer; Rob. Macoy, of New-York City, Grand Recorder; W. H. Drew, Grand Standard Bearer; —— Graves, Grand Sword Bearer; M. J. Drummond, of New-York City, Grand Warder.

The election for officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York took place at Albany on Wednesday, Feb. 7, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the present year: JOHN S. PERRY, Esq., of Troy, Grand High Priest; Charles L. Church, Esq., of New-York, Deputy Grand High Priest; Peter P. Murphy, Esq., M. D., of Lockport, Grand King; Sylvester Gilbert, Esq., of Ogdensburg, Grand Scribe; John O. Cole, Esq., of Albany, Grand Secretary; Wm. Seymour, Esq., of Albany, Grand Treasurer; Rev. Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Chaplain; Rev. and Hon. William Goodwin, of Geneva, Associate Chaplain; Jesse P. Mitchell, of Albany, Associate Marshal; John Pierce, of Albany, Associate Sentinel. Sewal F. Fisk, Esq., of New-York, was appointed Grand Lecturer. The representation was unusually large.

Passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law by the Illinois Legislature, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The prohibitory liquor law bill was returned by the Senate to the House of Assembly, with amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill finally passed, by a vote of Ayes, 51; Nays, 17.

Resolutions were passed instructing Senators in Congress from this State to oppose any Slave States being formed in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Recent Fire in New-Orleans—Execution of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 10.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last are received.

The loss by the destruction of TWIBILL & EDWARDS' foundry, and H. L. STONE & Co.'s grocery warehouse in New-Orleans, amounted to $150,000.

WILLIAM YOUNG was hung in New-Orleans for the murder of his child. He had cut his throat a day or two previous to his execution, and when taken to the gallows he was in a dying condition.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

In the two mile race to-day, *Rough and Ready* won the first heat, and *Maid of Orleans* the second and third. The time was 3:46, 3:49 and 3:53.

A three-mile race came off here to-day, for a purse of six hundred dollars between *Brown Dick*, *Mary Taylor*, *Highlander*, *Equinox* and *Patsey O'Reilly*. *Brown Dick* was the winner in two straight heats. Time—5:48 and 5:40.

Another race then came off—a single dash of three miles—in which *Little Arthur* won.

Expedition Against Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 9.

A portion of an expedition against Cuba is understood to have left this and other Southern ports during the past few days, and the remainder are to follow shortly. The total enlistment in this enterprise, it is said, reaches 3,500 men. The proceedings have been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and we are unable to gather any further particulars.

Death of an Old Printer—An Editor Assaulted.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. HENRY ROGERS, an old and highly respected printer, and father of the proprietors of the Boston *Journal* of this city, died last night.

S. K. HEAD, publisher of the *Life in Boston*, was assaulted and badly beaten in Howard-street, last night, by DAVID VANDERBECK, doorkeeper at the Circus here. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The deaths in the city for the week ending to-day have been 78, of which 18 were from consumption.

Operatic Movements.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The last evening performance of the Grisi and Mario Opera Troupe took place last night before an immense audience, and at the fall of the curtain Madame GRISI was nearly buried in bouquets. Such a furore of excitement has been seldom witnessed in this city.

We have a beautiful day here, and the sleighing was never better.

Murder of a Toll-Gate Keeper.

OGDENSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. WHITSON, keeper of a toll-gate near Antwerp, was murdered on Thursday night in his own house. The assassin escaped.

The Weather in the South.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Feb. 9.

Mobile papers of Tuesday last are at hand, but the New-Orleans mail has not arrived.

The weather in Mobile was unusually severe, and in Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss., unprecedented snow-storms had occurred.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE DESERTED CAPITAL.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

The Legislature holds no session to-day—the halls, deserted save by the pages and the venders of apples, show little trace of the active life that thronged the capital, and like an invading army kept possession of the public places for so many days preceding the late election of Senator. Members have gone home to meet the approbation or the denunciation of their constituents; some to recover from the struggle past, and some to prepare for the struggle that is to commence on Monday evening, when the Speaker again calls the House to order. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and I shall not seek to anticipate what may be the course of events succeeding the report of the Special Committee, to whom has been referred the "bill for the suppression of intemperance, with power to report complete." But there are a few matters, more or less connected with legislation, which I desire to clear away before the week brings that which may force them aside. And first is

A LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD, AND ABOUT HIS RE-ELECTION.

It has been frequently asked in my hearing during the past month, "What does Mr. SEWARD say about his re-election? Has he no word of encouragement for his friends, no refutation of the slanders and aspersions of his enemies?" Doubtless, under other circumstances, there would have been enough of both, for I believe Mr. SEWARD never forgets his friends—never permits a falsehood to go uncorrected, when it has a responsible and intelligent endorser. But I know so well what were the true feelings of Mr. SEWARD, how little of personal feeling he connected the election of Senator, that I was confident he would not permit the importunities of friends nor the imprecations of foes to lead him to say or do anything that might seem like an interference with members in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the law. It appears now that this supposition was correct. Some days previous to the commencement of the discussion of the selection of Senator, one of the members wrote to Mr. SEWARD, suggesting that he should in some way define his position upon certain questions likely to be discussed in the canvass. To this letter, for reasons given, Mr. SEWARD made no direct reply, but to an intimate friend in Albany he forwarded the following, desiring to have its contents made known to such as should desire to have from him anything more than could be found in the history of his life:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1855.

MY DEAR ——: I received last night a letter, which was a very kind one, from Hon. Mr. ——, who is a member of Assembly from ——. In this letter he states that there is an extreme interest in a certain question felt at Albany, and that he stands firmly on the favorable ground he has maintained throughout. But in view of the many things said there, he asks whether I would not think it right to express to him my opinions on some principles which are discussed in the canvass.

Of course I cannot now for the first time in my life, and when my ambition is certainly less earnest than it has been heretofore, engage in any correspondence that would or could be thought designed to influence the decision of the proper authorities in a matter which, in one of its aspects only, is a personal one to myself, while in its broader aspects it is a purely public one.

I hope that you may find an occasion to explain, as you can, from our long acquaintance, to Mr. ——, my reasons for observing silence now as heretofore, and that at the same time I am very sincerely grateful to him for the kindness which moved him to solicit explanations.

Very truly your friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

How much truth there was in the statement that Mr. SEWARD was taking an active part in the canvass for Senator, your readers can judge themselves, after perusing the above letter.

ABOLISHING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Senator BARNARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate for the abolishment of capital punishment. It is a common understanding that all great reforms must, under a kind of probation, be so long advocated, so long combated—so many times proposed, so many times rejected—before they are finally received and acknowledged. Only six years ago, when Mr. SEWARD was first elected Senator, it was deemed inexpedient to discuss the Slavery question in connection therewith, and when that gentleman ventured the suggestion that there might possibly be law higher than the laws of man, the people stood amazed and some of his warmest friends thought he and they could never recover from the proposition. Yet last week, the strong claim made in Mr. SEWARD's behalf was that he had been an early, persistent and consistent opponent of Slavery, and the "higher law" sentiment so cautiously and timidly put forth found bold and determined defenders in the Assembly chamber—and not one to attack it. Only six years, and the rights of man, the duty of the North, and the superiority of divine enactments over those of mortals, have been taught and acknowledged.

In about the same time the advocates of Temperance have abandoned all hopes of enforcing their proposed reforms by moral suasion, and have asserted their right to call to the aid of legislative enactment. They have gone through the turmoils of politics, and have had from the people that endorsement of their measures which will secure for them early attention from the Legislature. The Temperance reapers are about to gather their harvest.

Older than these is the proposition to abolish the death penalty. It has had a slow growth, for it has called to its advocacy but few, and that few were recruited from the ranks of the earnest but unimpassioned, who appealed not to the passions, not to the hopes, not to the fears, but to the calm, deliberate reasons of their fellowmen. They have labored unceasingly, labored earnestly, but so far with indifferent success. Is it not now the time for a more enlarged and united appeal to the legislators of the State? Is it not time that this great reformation was inaugurated—has not its time of probation ended—has it not been tried by time, and stood the scrutiny required by all proposed innovations? I hope that it has, and that the bill to be introduced will find that favor it so much deserves—that success it has a right to expect from the intelligent and discriminating Legislature now in session at the Capital.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

Mr. T. ROMEYN BUX, and others, ask that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to employ some suitable person to collect and arrange the treaties and other authentic documents in his office and elsewhere, tending to illustrate the history of the relinquishment of land titles within this State by the native Indian tribes, and to prepare such means of illustration as may be necessary for a full knowledge of the acquirement of the State of the title to its lands; and further, that a sum of money be appropriated for the purpose named. Let us do no such thing. Let us rather gather up and destroy—commit to the flames all that records the progress of our acquisitions. Leave only to tradition, or forget entirely the infamy which we acquired with the titles we enjoy—for who can look unmoved upon the parchment that tells how many miles square were bought with a few strings of paltry beads—how the Council fires that had burned for ages were put out, and the bands that gathered round scattered—their birthrights, their wigwams, and their hunting grounds bartered away for a score of worthless rifles or a bundle of useless trinkets—how we first debased and then defrauded the children of the forest out of all their hills and valleys, their lakes and rivers, over which are scattered the millions whose representatives are asked to perpetuate the records of wrongs inflicted by their ancestors. Doubtless there was necessity for the wrong—for the extermination of one race for the increase of the other. But there exists no necessity that we should make parade of the means by which that extermination was effected. They may be forgiven—we may, at least, forget them.

J. B. S.

Medical Society of the State of New-York.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

The Society met at 10 o'clock A. M.

DR. DANIEL AYRES.

Dr. SNYDER read a biographical sketch of the late Dr. DANIEL AYRES, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County.

Dr. AYRES was born at New-Braintree, Mass., in May, 1787. The grandfather of Dr. AYRES was one of the lords of Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother reckoned herself a descendant, in a direct line, of MARY of Scots. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 14 years, and commenced practice at the age of 19, at a time when the opportunities for a thorough medical education in this country were limited; but he was a man of progress, and kept apace in his studies with the improvements in his profession. As a member of the profession, in all its relations, he was high toned and governed by the nicest principles of honor. In his death the community lost a competent, upright physician, and the church a useful and loved member.

PROF. JAMES WEBSTER.

Dr. COVENTRY read a biographical sketch of the late Prof. JAMES WEBSTER. Dr. WEBSTER was born in Warring, Lancaster, England, in 1803. His parents removed to this country when he was a child. They designed him to pursue the study of law with the late Mr. WIRT, but he chose medicine for his profession, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. It was in the lecture room, before his class of anatomy, at Geneva Medical College, that Prof. Webster appeared to greatest advantage, and he was never so happy as when lecturing on his favorite topic, anatomy. He united an agreeable voice, a copious flow of language, and an inexhaustible fund of humor in his lectures. He was enthusiastic and ardent in his temperament, and devotedly attached to his friends. Dr. WEBSTER died at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th July, 1854.

Dr. JOHN S. McCALL read a paper on the needs, duties and privileges of the Medical Profession.

Dr. PHELPS, of New-York, asked the indulgence of the Society while he read a paper on the early and present condition of the medical profession. As he had now entered his seventieth year, he felt confident that he should not many times have occasion to offer an apology for claiming their attention.

Dr. SAUNDERS moved that 4 o'clock be made the hour for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. AUGUSTUS WILLARD read a very interesting paper on the epidemical diseases of Chenango and Broome, which was referred to the Committee of Publication.

A communication was received from His Excellency Gov. CLARK, inviting the Society visit him on Thursday afternoon, at the Executive Chamber. The invitation was accepted.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Dr. FOSTER presented the following:

Whereas, The Legislature are about to provide additional accommodations for the insane, this Society deem it a fit occasion for its opinion. Therefore,

Resolved, That an Asylum capable of accommodating 250 patients is preferable to one of a larger size.

That the selection of a proper location for an asylum should be made in view of the construction of such a number of asylums of that magnitude as the present and future wants of the State may require.

That the site of a Lunatic Asylum should unite, so far as it may be found possible, the qualities of salubrity, protection from cold winds, agreeable scenery, proper drainage, cheapness of living, ease of access by railroads, and such proximity to a large town as will facilitate frequent inspections.

Laid on the table.

Dr. HAMILTON resumed his remarks on dislocation of bones and the philosophy of their reduction, and gave the history of several important cases.

Dr. CORLIES spoke of fractures of the femur. He said that in transverse fractures of the femur there will always be a shortening of the limb, and upon this ought all legal decisions to depend.

Dr. MARCH read an operations for harelip. Adjourned.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.—Dr. STAATS moved to suspend the order of business, and allow Rev. Mr. WARREN, of the New-York Temperance Society, to speak for five minutes. Mr. WARREN asked liberty to interrogate the Society on the influences of intoxicating drinks in producing disease when used continuously in moderate quantities.

Dr. BRADFORD presented a resolution requesting the Society to coöperate in furnishing and diffusing the desired information. The resolution was adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo.
Vice-President—THOMAS HUN, of Albany.
Secretary—HOWARD TOWNSEND, of Albany.
Treasurer—PETER VAN O'LINDA, of Albany.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

The gentlemen whose names follow were elected permanent members: James R. Wood, B. Fordyce Barker, Philander Stewart, G. C. Monell, Alfred Watkins, Ebenezer Steel, Freeman Turtelot, Henry C. Gray, Luther Guitieau, A. L. Saunders, Marcena Terry, A. B. Case, John Coventry, Edson Carr, Austin Flint, John B. Coats.

Dr. HORACE A. BUTTOLPH, of New-Jersey, and MARSHALL HALL, of London, were elected honorary members of the Society.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The resolution of Dr. FOSTER, referring to the establishment of Lunatic Asylums, was taken up.

Dr. FOSTER thought the insane could be better cared for if institutions were limited in the number of patients, so that the resident physician could see each of them every day.

Dr. BRADFORD said there was a bill before the Legislature at the present time for the establishment of an asylum. There are fifteen hundred insane in the State, most of whom are in the county poorhouses, where they are most shockingly provided for. He would mention one case: A man, insane, was kept at a poorhouse, he was allowed only straw to sleep on, and was so wild that when the keeper went in to change it once a week, he went armed with a cowhide to defend himself. The patient was removed to Utica, where, with proper care, he became able to take care of himself as well as any patient. This is a sample of what care will do for these unfortunate beings.

Dr. CORLIES thought if the law continued to allow men to be made insane, it ought to continue to make asylums to put them in.

Dr. STAATS thought large institutions were no more economical than small ones, and small ones situated in remote sections of the State would be far more available for those who require aid.

Dr. BURR thought that to recommend the building of several asylums would frighten members of the Legislature so, that they would make no appropriations at all.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Execution of Wilhelm Jung.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Feb. 3.

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock, WILLIAM YOUNG was hanged in the inner court of the Parish Prison, for the murder of CHRISTIAN REHEIN, a child of whom he was the guardian, and whom his inhuman cruelty consigned to an untimely grave. Long before the hour appointed for the murderer's execution, a large crowd, chiefly composed of children and persons of color, assembled around the gates of the jail. None, however, were admitted, excepting the representatives of the press, officials and members of the city bench.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the massive door of the inner court was unlocked, and the spectators admitted to the scene of the sternly solemn ceremony. About one hundred persons were present. Shortly after they entered the yard, the prisoner was conducted from a cell situated immediately above the drop, and brought forward and seated on a cane-bottomed stool on the scaffold. The Sheriff then advanced and read the fatal warrant.

The prisoner was led forward by a negro and the executioner. His step was firm; his face ghastly pale; but no outward sign of emotion was visible. He appeared, indeed, to be utterly unconscious of the terrible doom awaiting him. He never opened either his lips or his eyes, even for an instant. His face indicated a nature depraved, sensual, and obstinate. He wore yellow pants, with a white shirt and a cap of the same color. The attendant hangman was grotesquely dressed. The face of this wretched minion of the law was concealed by a horrible looking black mask, which gave to the ghastly ceremonial an altogether unnecessarily revolting aspect.

As soon as the Sheriff had read the warrant, the cap was drawn over the face of the culprit, the hangman stepped from the scaffold to the platform, the rope that sustained it was severed, and the body of the murderer dangled in the air. His fall was partly broken by a portion of the scaffold, which was not released until the head of the unhappy man was in contact with it.

It will be remembered that the culprit endeavored to evade the penalty annexed to his crime by an act of suicide. He succeeded in cutting his throat in a most frightful manner; so much so, that had the execution been postponed for a few hours longer, he would not have been hanged at all. In order to render an execution possible, the wounds were bound with lint and linen. Such is the tender mercy of the law to the violator of its decrees!

Partly in consequence of the obstruction already alluded to that broke the fall, and partly owing to the knot of the rope having caught immediately beneath his chin, as soon as the bolt was withdrawn these ghastly wounds were reopened and enlarged—the wind-pipe was entirely severed—the blood flowed copiously from his throat and mouth, staining his white neckerchief and cap—and the wind rushed through the bleeding opening with a frightful, most unearthly loud report, which caused every spectator in the yard to shudder and turn away his face in horror. The agony of the sufferer must have been intense. His legs and his arms—although firmly tied behind his back—writhed about for at least ten minutes. The veins of his hands increased in size.

It was the most revolting spectacle that we ever saw or ever read of.

At about twenty minutes from the moment in which the rope of the scaffold was severed, the body was gradually lowered. Dr. SABATIER, the city physician in attendance, mounted on a stool—the same on which WILHELM JUNG sat a few moments before had sate listening to his death warrant and the sheriff's voice of doom—and as soon as the body was within his reach, placed his ear in proximity to the heart and pronounced the pendant form a corpse.

It was then taken down and placed in a rude, unpainted pine coffin, which had been placed—we thought with unbecoming and unnecessary haste—immediately under the culprit's feet while he was still writhing in the air. The lid was instantly nailed down and the body, we believe, was soon after taken to the Potter's Field and buried.

While the negro was nailing down the lid of the coffin we visited the cell in which the unfortunate culprit had been confined. A mattress, part of which was stained with blood, occupied one corner of the room. The floor near the opposite corner was also similarly discolored. On the wall on the right side of the cell, these words were written in the Prussian language:

"Farewell my brothers and sisters."

The left side wall was covered with pencilings in the same language, and several crosses of different dimensions. The sentences were written in the form of verse, but every inscription was in prose. We subjoin a translation of as many as were legible. The penmanship was good, but the words were generally mis-spelt, and the sentences were nearly all ungrammatically constructed:

What can a man give to get his soul back?
Nothing.
Father, Son and Holy Ghost.
God gives us all that makes the soul happy—health and every thing that honors and blesses.
Man proposes, God disposes.
During life I had but few friends, and I am ready to give up this world with the hope that my soul may be received by God through Jesus Christ.
Belief, Love, Hope, Faith.
On the blessing of God depends all and whoso believes in God he builds his house well.
God with us. (Written around a cross.)
The blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, makes us clear of all sin.
Who knew that I had to end my life in such a barbarous way!
Ask
God.
What is life and all its pleasures? It gives us what is wanted—hope in God. God makes the righteous happy.
With our own strength we can do nothing. You are very soon lost by it. But we have a righteous man whom God appointed. Do you ask who he is? Jesus Christ.
What does a man make, if he gains the whole world, and loses his own soul?
Dear Emmanuel! Befriend my soul. * * *
* * * How can I get to you?

It will be seen from these sentences that the deceased did *not* cover the walls of his cell, "with the debris of wild German speculations."

There was one little volume in the cell—a German edition of the venerable RICHARD BAXTER's "Call to the Unconverted to Turn and Live," which undoubtedly had been given to the culprit by the reverend gentleman who daily visited and conversed with him on religious subjects.

On the fly-leaves was written the following "witness" or "testimony," which we translate from the original now before us, omitting only the grammatical errors that characterize it:

WITNESS.

As surely as I have received the Holy Sacrament from my priest, I declare that I am innocent of the murder of the boy. I have been prosecuted by bad men; the witnesses against me swore falsely; the Court did not try my case with conscience; but overlooked different things that were the very causes of the boy's death. I had no money and could not get anybody to defend me. I got a sentence of murder, and I was sentenced to death without reason. Now I ask of the Court and false witnesses to answer for that insurmountable misfortune they have brought upon me.

I am thankful to the priest for all the good lessons and prayers he gave me, with the greatest patience, and I only wish that he may pray for me with all his power, in order that my poor soul may receive pardon from God. This, I wish with all my heart. W. JUNG.

The deceased was born near Halle, Prussia, and was 45 years of age. His parents, four brothers and two sisters still live. He had lived in the United States for the last eighteen months.

He never would acknowledge, even to the priests, that he was guilty of the murder. He said that he was frequently intoxicated; and that, when drunk, he may have beaten the child, but harbored no ill feelings against him.

On the day previous to his death he entreated the jailor to shoot him.

Thus died WILHELM JUNG—a man who, if his early education had been properly attended to, might have escaped the vice of drunkenness, and lived a life of virtue and usefulness; but who, undeveloped in intellect, the victim of ignorance, poverty and sensuality, suffered the most ignominious sentence known to the laws of the land.

WINTER AMONG THE POOR.

This storm and the sharp cold, which have penetrated the most comfortable of our homes, and made us, in all our wrappers and mufflers, shiver through the streets, have fallen fearfully on the broken shanties and leaky rooms of the poor. The cinders gathered in the streets have not been able to keep off the frost; children, half clothed, who have been sheltered thus far from the Winter, feel now its cold touch; the snow and wind these cold nights drive into hundreds of cabins, and the morning gives a hopeless prospect of hunger and destitution. Everywhere are tenants' rooms, with strong men sitting idle; women put out of their usual employment, and shivering children, who have picked over the streets in vain, while covered with this snow.

Take these instances of many constantly coming before us. On the corner of Forty-third-street and First-avenue, in the neighborhood of "Dutch Hill,"—a hamlet of shanties—a woman lives, a Mrs. LYNCH, whose husband, *till this season*, has always had sufficient of work. Now his work is stopped, and he spends his days in hunting for chance jobs, which he seldom finds. I came to her cabin lately, one of these cold mornings. The door, which opened from the wood-house into the room, had a large gap over it, and another under. The wooden walls had great chinks, in which the snow filtered. There was no fire in the little stove, and the mother and two little children lay head by feet in the bed, under a covering of some bits of old carpeting, a thin shawl, and a piece of an old blanket. Newspapers were used to keep off the snow. They shivered as they lay, and the woman, with a chattering tone, said she was waiting for her husband, in hopes he would find something to bring home. A chicken was *frozen to death* under the table. It was a wretched place. Yet any one could see that a good deal of the suffering might have been prevented. A Yankee man would *have made the shanty tight, and have lighted a fire of the cinders* under the stove. Still we were glad to put her in the way of aid, and to clothe the children, whom she promises to school. Some bed-clothes, too, were provided for her.

In a cabin near her, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, were three boys, orphans, living alone—their parents having died during the last season. They were ragged, *the shanty was cold, and they seemed to be* doing nothing but playing with some puppies on the bed. I suggested their going to the country, and proffered some good places in Pennsylvania, which a friend had procured for our Society. They shook their heads. I asked how they lived. One said they found little jobs, and another that they got help from the Corporation. In another shanty was a short ruddy German woman, with a family of small children; her name was RAHMANN; she picked rags and bones for a living, from the streets. Her story was piteous—one child sick, another scalded, another a babe. She could make nothing now, and did not know where to get relief. The Irish drew all the public assistance, and got all they wanted, and she could obtain nothing. Her children *had no clothes even, to go out into the streets.* I have attempted to direct her to some source of relief, and in the meantime the children will be clothed at our Thirty-seventh-street Industrial School. This School, it will be remembered, was dropped in the beginning of Winter, owing to want of funds, and only kept up on the Saturdays. A petition was presented to the Board of Education for a Public School in that quarter. After only a short delay, an excellent primary school was established, which, in a few weeks, contained 300 children. We *found, however, as we expected, that scores* of the girls who attended the old Industrial *School, did not attend this.* They were too poor. The parents were obliged to employ them in the streets, begging or rag-picking, or gathering swill. The little help they received before, in food and clothes, and the learning to sew, were the inducements to the mothers, and often an advantage sufficient to balance the street-earnings of the child. We are now seeking to reestablish the Thirty-seventh-street school, somewhere in the neighborhood. No district needs it more in the City. An immense population of Germans and Irish have gathered in the shanties and tenement-houses near East River, from Thirty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street. They are the poorest of the poor. Their *children scatter over the whole City in begging* or street-picking expeditions. Removed as they are from the most public quarters, they are peculiarly liable to suffer in these distressed times. Our hope is to aid them in this school in some permanent way, so that the evils which curse them now will not equally afflict them the next year, or the year after. Any who are disposed to aid us, will send their contributions of food, clothing, or money, either to Mrs. ATTERBURY, the First Directress, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, on First-avenue, or to the Children's Aid Society.

In the quarter near to the one I have been describing, I passed through numbers of these wretched hovels. If any one chooses to hunt them through, let him ask for Mrs. DOYLE, Mrs. RILEY, Mrs. DEMPSEY, Mrs. JACKSON, all near the eastern end of Forty-second-street, and he will see specimens of the New-York poor; and will be able to relieve the poor in the best way—*by personal visitation.* It is not your gift, carelessly given; your charity bestowed publicly in mass, your food cast to the begging, which gladdens the squalid hovel, and makes future penury easier borne. One word of sympathy, a look moistened with the heart's feeling, a laugh or a pleasant joke, *with* the judicious help, will go further in relieving poverty than many a cold and rich donation.

I was much touched, in this visit, with the circumstances of a laboring man living on the corner of Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, in the third story. He was a plasterer by trade, and his little girl—a bright child of eleven years—had been coming for some days, through storm and snow, to our office, to get a place in the country. I found all the family together; the father sitting idle by the window, the children, four in all, before the fire; and the mother sewing hard and fast on some work for the shops. The room was clean, well swept and scrubbed, and everything tidy. The father had a good, honest, English face, though now with a very down-hearted expression. He had had no work for three months, he said. In Summer he used to make from ten shillings to fourteen shillings *a day, at plastering*—and now not a penny. No, he had not been at the soup-houses, nor to any Society. He couldn't bear to; he never had done such a thing. He should try to scrape along till Spring.

I offered him some coal, if he would go after it; but he declined, saying he should be ashamed to beg. He had sent his little girl to us, finding he could really do nothing for her.

The wife seemed more depressed than he, and said this was the first month in their lives *in which they had not paid their rent. They* now owed it ($4 50) to the landlord.

We gave the man clothes, and sent the girl to a good home, and are now seeking a job in the country for the plasterer. His name is LIDDY.

It seems at first sight, to a kindly heart, at such a time as this and with such cases of poverty as the above, a mean and pitiful thing to be considering the *mode* of bestowing our charity. We do not wonder at the communications which have appeared from different sources in the TIMES on the views previously given through these columns upon the action of the Soup-Houses *and some of the* Ward Committees. These articles, though sometimes mistaking the point of discussion, have been temperate and courteous in tone, as beseemed the subject, and deserve respectful attention.

The point at issue, it should be remembered, is merely the *mode of charity.* The position which we then maintained, if confirmed by each day's experience in our own operations and by the experience of the missionaries, Sunday School agents and others with whom we have conversed on the subject, as well as of some on these Committees themselves, we have not the least doubt that time will more and more confirm, as the *effects* of this Winter's indiscriminate charity appear in succeeding years. A mind which regards poverty superficially is always most affected by the *present* suffering and the present assistance. We do not remember that aid is of little use if it relieves one pain to increase the cause of many pains.

Charity which principally creates Pauperism is a weak and sentimental thing, and in the end will do more injury than good.

If our generous citizens, during this Winter, feed a thousand poor, who might be doing a little for themselves, but are by this charity *kept form such efforts, they do indeed a* present kindness. Hungry mouths are fed—the kind and gentle hearts of donors are satisfied; *but we do not now see the end of the evil.* These thousand people, on the next Winter, when there is more work, have caught the habit of dependence. They would rather live on the chance charities of the rich than try to support themselves. Their ingenuity and labor is turned to the tricks of importuning and *begging. They are not in the habit of work.* They come to like the *adventure* of begging; and so it happens, we should find, before any one understood the cause, a great relay added to the class of paupers such as now curses Europe. It is such evils we would avoid. And therefore we repeat that charity cannot be given to a crowd as it is now given indiscriminately at some of the Soup-Houses, without great danger. It is the old monkish system of *dole* to crowds of paupers. It is fatal to self-respect, and does not meet its own object.

In some of the Wards, we are aware, these donations have been carefully bestowed; and so far as we have observed in the Eighteenth Ward, in which the gentlemen are engaged, whose communications have recently appeared in the TIMES *on this matter, food* and money have been distributed with much judgment.

But what we have urged is, that there is no need of these separate Associations. We have an experienced Society, with agents and a careful organization, ready to relieve as many as its funds will supply, which bestows its charities as the result of personal visitation, and in such a way that Pauperism will not spring up as the harvest of our generosity.

We rejoice to hear, that some of the Relief Committees have turned their funds collected, and their labor into the *channels* of this Association; and that the Society has *never had more means with which to* distribute its charities than at the present time.

In such a discussion as this, let us seek for facts and truth alone; and as the objects of all are similar, to help the friendless and forsaken, let us each be willing to accept the position of the others, if experience shall prove it true. C. L. B.

TRADE AND TONNAGE OF THE CANALS.

Report of the Auditor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1855.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Auditor of the Canal Department is required by statute annually to make report to the Legislature of the tolls, *trade and tonnage* of the Canals of this State during the season of navigation, and in *obedience to such requirement* he makes the following report:

All the matters and statistics which are required to be reported will be found fully and particularly set forth in the accompanying tables. It will be perceived from such tables that the whole amount of tolls collected upon the several Canals of this State during the last season of navigation was $2,773,566 35. Which amount is composed as follows:

Toll on boats and passengers		$426,130
Toll on products of the forest	$519,406	
Toll on products of animals	76,121	
Toll on vegetable food	997,188	
Toll on other agricultural products	7,105	
Toll on manufactures	126,425	
Toll on merchandise	638,099	
Toll on other articles	186,099	
		2,347,436
		$2,773,566

The whole amount of tonnage transported on the Canals during the last season of navigation, ascending and descending, was in tons........4,165,862

Which was composed as follows:

Products of the forest	1,766,745 tons.	
Products of animals	76,684	
Vegetable food	903,286	
Other agricul'l products	16,420	
	992,890 tons.	
Manufactures	256,021 tons.	
Merchandise	406,082 tons.	
Other articles	740,225 tons.	
		4,165,862

The value of such tonnage is estimated as follows:

Products of the forest		$14,364,785
Products of animals	$11,666,296	
Vegetable food	36,331,500	
Other agricultural products	1,999,068	
		51,960,864
Manufactures		9,796,420
Merchandise		138,167,863
Other articles		10,954,380
Total value		$210,884,312

The total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile during the last season of navigation, was 668,650,044. The total movements of the several classes comprising such total tonnage, are as follows:

Product of the forest		281,437,717 tons.
Product of animals	30,450,909	
Vegetable food	214,380,251	
Other agricultural products	1,456,256	
		386,120,710 tons.
Manufactures		88,689,909 tons.
Merchandise		104,580,083 tons.
Other articles		73,899,985 tons.
Total		668,650,044 tons.

The whole amount of tonnage arriving at tide water, by way of the Erie Canal, from the Western States or Canada, during the last season of navigation, was 1,094,391 tons.

The whole amount of tonnage arriving at tide water, *the product of this State, during the same* period, was 602,167 tons.

The whole number of barrels of flour arriving at tide water through the Canals, during the last season of navigation, was		1,249,453
The whole number of bushels of wheat arriving during the same period, was	3,923,800	
Which turned into flour, calculating five bushels to the barrel, would make		784,760
Total in barrels		1,964,213

The whole number of bushels of corn arriving at tide water during same period was........12,813,929

The total number of new boats registered during the last year is 706, with a total tonnage of........80,365 tons.

Making an average tonnage of........1,067 tons.

The number of lockages at Alexander's lock for the season was 33,961, and the greatest number of lockages at any lock was 40,621 at lock No. 45, Frankfort.

Such is a brief summary of the trade and revenue of the Canals, as exhibited in the accompany tables, during the season of navigation. It exhibits as compared with the season of 1853, a decrease in revenue of........$431,152

A decrease in tonnage of........81,991 tons

Divided among the different classes of articles as follows:

		Tons.
Product of forest, decrease		52,780
Vegetable food, decrease		167,565
Merchandise, decrease		52,305
		272,650
Products of animals, increase	8,073	
Other agricultural products, increase	1,408	
Manufactures, increase	27,985	
Other articles, increase	153,194	
		190,659
Decrease		81,991

Decrease in lockages at Alexander's lock....6,986

In flour and wheat, comprised in the returns of *vegetable food, there has been a decrease* in tonnage the past year, as compared with 1853, of 419,774 tons, and a decrease in tolls of $835,199. In corn and oats there has been an increase during the same period of 270,231 tons, and an increase in tolls of $354,967. Under the head of products of the forest, there was a decrease in tonnage upon shingles, boards and scantling, as compared with 1853, of 152,956 tons, and an increased tonnage upon timber, staves and wood, of 102,532 tons, and a decrease in pots and pearl ashes of 2,315 tons. Under the head of "other articles" there was an increase of the tonnage of mineral coal, for same period, of 50,155 tons, and of sundries 56,293 tons, which last increase is principally composed of iron ore transported through the Champlain and Chenango Canals.

Such a decrease in the revenues and tonnage of the Canals is a matter of much moment, and deserves the early attention of the Legislature. While there is no doubt that a portion of the diminution of tonnage upon wheat and flour is attributable to short crops and the diminished amount transported through the State, still much has been lost to the Canal upon the amount transported by the competition and diversion of the Railroads. The accompanying table, marked No. 47, exhibits the comparative business of the New-York State Canals and the Northern Central and New-York and Erie Railroads for the years 1853 and 1854. Such table exhibits the fact that while the total movement *of freight or tons carried one mile on the Canals, have during the last year decreased 31,*-730,889 tons, on said railroads it had increased 55,736,430 tons, and that during the last year the gross amount of tonnage upon the New-York State Canals and the three trunk railroads combined, *exceeds* the amount of tonnage of 1853 by 234,461 tons, while the tonnage upon the Canals has *decreased* during that period 81,991 tons, with a *decrease in revenue of $431,152; and the tonnage of* such railroads has increased 316,452 tons, with an increase of earnings from freight alone of $1,520,-688. It also shows that while there has during the last year been a *decrease* of tonnage upon the Canals on the products of the forest of 52,780 tons, there has been an *increase* of such tonnage upon the New-York and Erie and the Northern Roads alone of 33,362 tons; and, estimating the New-York Central at the same per cent. of increase as there is upon the total tonnage of such road, and it gives the total *increase* of such tonnage upon the three trunk Railroads of 63,174 tons. While there has been a *decrease* of tonnage upon the Canals of vegetable food of 167,565 tons, there has been an *increase* upon the New-York and Erie and Northern Railroads of 21,157 tons, and adding thereto the *increase* of the tonnage upon the New-York Central, at the *same per cent. as its increase of total* tonnage, and it makes the *increase* of such tonnage upon such roads 126,436 tons. And while there has been a *decrease* of the tonnage of merchandise upon the Canals of 52,305 tons, there has been an *increase of* such tonnage upon the three roads, including the increase upon the New-York Central at the same per cent. as its total increase of tonnage, of 77,135 tons.

Such facts prove too plainly to be contradicted that the diversion of tonnage by the Railroads from the Canals is of a great and serious character. That it is not confined to what may be considered the legitimate business of Railroads, but is principally felt in cheap and heavy articles of freight—products of the forest and agriculture—belonging without dispute to the *legitimate* business of the Canals.

Such diminished receipts and tonnage upon the Canals during the past season are not and cannot be attributed to the diversion of tonnage from the *Western portion of the Canal by the* way of Lake Ontario, because there has been in fact an actual *increase in the tonnage shipped* on the *Canal* at Buffalo, while there has been a decrease in tonnage *of property shipped at Oswego.*

The Auditor in his financial report accompanying the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in view of the diminished amount of receipts upon the Canals for the previous fiscal year, and the prospective insufficiency of the revenues of the Canals in future and before their completion to meet the heavy constitutional charges upon them, suggested the propriety of imposing tolls upon some equitable basis on the tonnage *of* Railroads diverting business from the Canals; such imposition of tolls to be continued until the enlargement of the Erie Canal shall be completed. After the completion of the enlargement it is not supposed that the Canals will need such extraneous aid to enable them to retain and command all their legitimate business, despite the rivalry of Railroads. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution in *1846, Railroad tolls* formed a part of what were designated "the Canal revenues." Such revenues *were appropriated and inviolably* set apart by the Constitution to certain purposes; and a portion *of them virtually pledged to the public creditors.* In 1851, when the revenues of the Canals by judicious management and rates of toll were swollen to such an extent that a large surplus had been and was annually realized over and beyond the amounts required to be set apart to redeem the public faith, tolls upon Railroads were abolished, whether properly or not is not for the Auditor here to express an opinion. But now, when there is a bare possibility, not to say probability that the large constitutional charges may not be met by the present Canal revenues, is it not proper for the Legislature in discharge of their duty to the people and the public creditors that the revenues should be placed back upon the same foundation on which the Constitution found them and left them?

Such line of policy would not be unjust or inequitable towards the Railroad companies. The central line of roads were originally built by different corporations, some of them prohibited altogether from carrying freight, and others permitted to do so only at certain seasons of the year upon the payment of Canal tolls. Consolidated now into one company they are realizing large receipts from the resources of the country and markets, developed and opened by the *Canals* and *not* by their own expenditures. Imposing tolls upon such freight transported by those roads as may be considered *legitimate* Canal freight, leaves the roads still with much greater privileges as to freight than the stockholders had any reason to expect when they were built.

As to the New-York and Erie Road, it is a fact worthy of notice, and bearing strongly upon the question of equity, that the revenues of the Canals are now taxed annually $350,000 to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the General Fund Debt, and which amounts, as appears by the report of the Comptroller, to $6,355,654 37. Nearly the one-half of such indebtedness ($3,000,000) is for advances made and given towards the construction of such Erie Road, and without the advance of which it is more than probable that the construction of the Road would have still been in *contemplation* instead of *completed.* It cannot be unjust to them under such circumstances for the Legislature, by the imposition of tolls, to maintain the revenues of the Canals unimpaired, so as to enable them, without default, to meet the heavy constitutional charges imposed upon them, and so large a proportion of which is devoted to meeting the obligations created for the benefit of that Road.

The Northern Road has been built with direct reference to the diversion of trade from the Canals, and in such manner as to benefit the State and its citizens to the least possible extent. There can be nothing inequitable *for* the State, *under such circumstances*, to exercise their legitimate powers for their own protection.

There are facts and circumstances developed in the two several reports of the State Engineer and Surveyor upon the Canals and Railroads of the State, which appear to call loudly upon the Legislature for the imposition of such toll, not only in the discharge of their duty in the protection of the State, the People and their interests, but as the most effectual means to protect the stockholders in Railroads against the amount and original cost of their directors and agents.

It appears by these reports, and in it virtually alleged therein, that the operators of the Railroad lines are sacrificing the property and interests of the stockholders committed to their charge, by pursuing a policy to divert trade from the Canals, which requires "*an immediate change to prevent the most serious embarrassment, if not total bankruptcy*;" and which line of policy has been attended with the injurious results hereinbefore exhibited to the business and revenue of the Canals; whereas, had they confined their roads "to their legitimate functions, without an effort at rivalship," they would have added to, "instead of detracting from, the business" of the Canals. Such Railroad operators are, upon the facts as they appear in such report, thus in violation of the trust and confidence reposed in them by the stockholders, on the one hand, and the State, which gave them existence as a corporation, on the other, working a *double injury*. And the State, by a proper, judicious and *equitable imposition of Canal toll, will perform a* double duty; protect their own revenues from loss and injury by the recklessness of individuals, and aid the injured stockholders by preventing the possibility of competition, and thus destroying the temptation for such departure from a legitimate and profitable to a losing and ruinous business. Such course appears to be the most effectual mode of *curing the evil complained of by the State Engineer*, at the same time that it will fully preserve the revenues and interests of the State.

It is sometimes suggested that by the imposition of tolls upon Railroad tonnage, there will be a consequent increased cost of transportation through the State, resulting in a diversion of trade to other and rival routes through neighboring States. Such cannot by any possibility to the result of a judicious and proper discrimination of the tonnage to be charged with tolls. The expense of transportation upon the Canals will clearly not be affected by it, so the charges upon Canal freights cannot be thereby increased.

Under the present management of Railroads, in their strife to divert business from the Canals, and "contend with the water line in the economy of transportation," much freight has been carried by them at losing rates; the loss upon which has been made up, to as great an extent as practicable, by a large tariff of freight upon many, if not all, articles composing legitimate Railroad freight. Confine the freighting business of Railroads to "*legitimate*" Railroad freight by imposing tolls upon the "legitimate Canal freight," and the necessity of the increased tariff upon some, to make up for losses on other descriptions of freight, no longer exists, and the necessary consequence will be the cheapening of transportation, and not its increase in cost.

The Auditor, feeling convinced that it is the true policy of the State for the protection of the Canal interests and their revenues, to impose toll upon *articles diverted by the Railroads from the Canals*, and that such is the most effectual and, as it appears to him, the only practicable method to confine each of those two great classes of improvements to the performance of their appropriate functions, and to cause them to "add to, instead of detracting from the business of each other," has felt called upon to ask the attention of the Legislature to the *question upon the facts and statistics presented in* the accompanying tables.

The Auditor, before closing this report, feels it incumbent upon himself again to call the attention of the Legislature to the question of the ability of the Canals to meet the constitutional charges upon them for the current and ensuing fiscal year. In his former report he stated, in effect, that it was confidently expected that there would be an increase of revenue in the Spring, and that there would be no deficiency for the present fiscal year. Upon further reflection and examination, however, the Auditor has become satisfied that there will, without doubt, be a large deficiency in the current fiscal year, and immediate action on the part of the Legislature is necessary, unless it is intended to suffer some of the constitutional appropriations to go uncared for.

The tolls which have been collected upon the Canals during the months of September, October, November and December last, and which form a part of the revenues of the current fiscal year, amount to	$1,172,090
The amount of revenue needed for the current fiscal year, as shown by his former Report, to meet the appropriations for collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, and the other appropriations required by the Constitution, is, in all	$3,413,121
Which leaves the sum of	$2,241,031

the amount necessary to be realized during the months of May, June, July and August next, in order to meet all the requirements of the Constitution. That makes an average of $560,000 per month, of tolls necessary to be collected during these months. Such average is unprecedented in the history of the Canals, even when their revenues were at the highest points. In 1851, the tolls in which year largely exceed those of any other except 1847, the year of the great famine in Ireland, the whole amount of tolls collected, after the opening of navigation and prior to the 1st of September, was only $1,930,626. This was also upon the high rates of toll, and before the great and in many respects unwise reduction of 1852. Even if the tolls of next season, to be included in the present fiscal year, should be equal to that amount, it would then leave a deficiency of over $300,000. Even in the year of the great famine, the tolls for these months fell largely short of the requisite amount. The great diminution of the revenues for the present fiscal year are claimed by many to be owing in a great measure to short crops in the West. If that is so, its effects will still be felt after the close of the present fiscal year. The shipment of the crops of the coming season will not commence until after the 1st of September next, and consequently cannot affect the revenues of the present year.

The records of the Canal Department show that the Fall months are the months which almost invariably yield the largest, and the months of July and August the smallest amount of revenue. Upon a review, *therefore*, there can be no well-grounded hope that the revenues of the current fiscal year will be sufficient, unaided, to meet the constitutional charges upon them. For the next fiscal year the constitutional charges upon the revenues are increased more than $650,000 over those of the present. There is, therefore, still less probability of their being met.

Assertions may, and no doubt are made that there is no danger; but the figures plainly contradict the assertion. And the Auditor feels bound, connected as he is with the finances of the Canal Department, to urge the attention of the Legislature to the question, and impress upon their minds that action on their part at the present session is necessary, unless it is deemed advisable to suffer many of the constitutional appropriations to go unprovided for. After giving the warning that he has, he can feel that his duty has been discharged; and if nothing shall be done by the Legislature, by reason of entertaining different opinions, or relying more upon the judgment and speculations of others, the responsibility rests elsewhere, and is removed from those having charge of the finances of this Department.

There can be no doubt but that the Canal Board will discharge their duty in raising toll upon such articles as will bear it; but the increase of revenues by that means will fall far short of the necessary requirements. Something more is necessary; and that thing, in the opinion of the Auditor, is to restore to the Canal revenues all the revenues which belonged to them when the Constitution was adopted; and that can only be done by imposing Canal tolls upon Railroad tonnage.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Auditor.

The Gadsden Purchase—Ammobroma, or Sand Food of Sonora.

From the Journal of Commerce.

I have just sent an interesting drawing of a very remarkable plant discovered by A. B. GRAY, Esq., in his recent explorations across the Continent for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the *Pacific.* It is a parasitic plant, a large and fleshy root; a parasite, which Professor TORREY, of New-York, to whom Mr. GRAY submitted it for examination, finds to constitute "a new genus of the small group or family represented by the little known and anomolous *Corallophyllum* of Kunth and the *Pholisma* of Nuttall; in the floral structure and the scales, more like the latter, from which it is distinguished by its wooly, plumose calyx, and its singular cyathiform inflorescence." It was found in abundance through a range of naked sand-hills skirting "Adair Bay" near the head of the Gulf of California, furnishing an isolated band of Papigo Indians with an important article of food. The fresh plant is cooked by *roasting upon the hot coals, and resembles the* sweet potato in taste, having much saccharine matter about it. It is likewise dried and mixed with less palatable kinds of food, such as musquit, beans, &c. It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transplanted, Mr. GRAY believes that it would constitute an important acquisition to the table, probably not second in demand to the sweet potato or asparagus. I understand, however, that Professor TORREY thinks it cannot be grown elsewhere, unless the root or shrub, which is entirely under ground, &c., to which it attaches itself, can be also transplanted. Professor TORREY is now preparing for Mr. GRAY a botanical description of this interesting plant, under the name of "*Ammobroma Sonora*," which will signify Sand Food of Sonora.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE AMERICANIZED EUROPEAN.

Lecture by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

On Friday evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, was delivered the fourth of the course of lectures before the New-England Young Men's Association. There was a numerous attendance.

The physical condition to which man is subjected in the Western Continent was first touched upon. The aspects of nature here and their wide difference from the leading physical aspects of the Old *World, might be expected to produce obvious* effects upon the European subjected to them. Such effects, as shown in the modification of the physical system, were illustrated at length by copious instances cited. The influence of climate was first mentioned as being greatest in inducing to the differences manifest between the natives *of Old* and *New England. The climate was* denominated as excessive in its extravagance and violent in its contrasts. There were continued alternations of heat and cold, snow and rain, and drouth and hurricanes. Our forefathers, in giving to the northern portion of this country the name of New-England, by no means realized into how different a creation they had entered. The air here breathed was different—the earth they trod—the vicissitudes of the season—the fruits of the soil—the whole animal series—everything different from what they and their forefathers had been accustomed to. From this, as might reasonably be looked for, ensued a profound and radical change in his temperament and constitution—a breaking up of his national physiognomy—a gradual shaping of his form and features into a new model, new diseases, new virtues, new vices; and so it has continued. This change, yearly has been growing more and more marked till now, when a British steamer unloads her living cargo at our wharves, at once is recognized the contrast between the redder and rounder face, the plump developed limb and muscle, as compared with the American. They fill their coats fuller, they walk more briskly, they articulate more vigorously, they are warm, jolly, and athletic. *Foreign tourists, the lecturer stated, noted this difference* of physical formation. The inquiry hence prevailed, as to the causes producing such marked changes in development. Such causes the lecturer *detailed at great length, and with many rare and* humorous illustrations enforced the truthfulness of his assumed hypotheses. The change in complexion was attributed to difference in climate. The prevalent early decay of teeth was charged to the same cause. The numerous pale faces to be seen and languid ailments so fashionable, he said, should not be attributed to wrong living and wrong habits as *they mainly were. There were faults in this respect*—lamentable faults—but the invalid was too much scolded. The lecturer adverted to means within the reach of every American to counteract the baneful physical phenomenon to which he was subjected. The importance of air and exercise was not, he said, sufficiently understood. The English gentlemen hunt, shoot, ride, box, play at cricket, get up pedestrian matches, and the English ladies leap fences on their hunters, tramp about like dromedaries on foot, drive four in hand in their equipages. The reason is they come into the world with good stout solid organizations. Why American ladies do not heartily join in such out-door exercises is because they have not the vigorous stamina, the overflowing red blood in their veins, the substantial muscle in their limbs that drive to such exercises as a rational outlet for their superfluous vitality. The changeable weather here discouraged such exercises. The vacillations of temperature contrasted with England were referred to as causing much of the ill health of America. A comparison was instituted in the deaths from pulmonary *diseases traceable immediately* to the night and sudden and extreme changes of temperature. The vegetative life of the American, and attendant pale complexion, narrow face, faulty teeth, spare outlines, fatigued features, were all duly owing to the action of the elements and the imponderable agencies with which he was surrounded. There was not, however, the lecturer stated, material difference in the longevity of the Sub-Saxons of Old England and the denizens of New-England. The American had strength of endurance—few lotus eaters or lazzaroni are among them. The body of the American is chastened and prepared for life and made bold by the scourges of the lawless elements. There is little blood and much nerve in the sharp-featured Roman of the new Republic.

The lecturer concluded with some remarks upon the manifest destiny of America. The American race would come out *in due time a race strenuous*, eager, impetuous, assimilating, crowding, colonizing, *propagandizing if you will*, but alive with a force and vital heat of its own—and out of the same hemisphere which bred the condor to govern the air, the mastodon to rule in the forest and the great sea snake that comes up once or twice in a generation to show himself to be the sovereign of the ocean.

Dr. Milburn on "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags."

REV. DR. MILBURN (well known for some years past as the Chaplain of the United States Senate,) delivered a highly entertaining and instructive lecture, before a very numerous and respectable audience, on last Friday evening, in the Mulberry-street Methodist Church. The lecture was replete with vivid description of scenery, glowing pictures of backwoods life and manners—which transported the hearer, in imagination, through the tract of country over which DANIEL BOONE passed, from *his starting point in Virginia till his arrival in the* heart of the hunting-grounds of Kentucky; the imminent risks and hair-breadth 'scapes of the parent pioneer and his companions—their battles with the red men—and was interspersed throughout with lively anecdotes of the early settlers, illustrative of their primitive habits, and manner of living—which lent a charming interest to a subject well calculated to please any, but more especially an American audience—embracing, as it did, an epitome of the history of the rifle, the axe, and the saddle bags—the implements used by the first pioneers of what now constitutes the richest part of our vast domain. Man, he observed, is a tool-using animal, and the amount of his labor is measured by the use he makes of the tools he employs. In order that work may be well done, it is necessary to have the tools employed in its execution adapted to those who handle them; for coarse fingers, rough tools must be procured—and it is to the rough hand, the strong arm and brawny muscle, that we are indebted for the vast acquisition which has accrued to the Union in the West.

The period had arrived when a grand task was to be achieved,—the valley of the Mississippi, teeming with fertility and holding out the most tempting prospects for the white man, was to be wrested from the Indian and be made the happy home of civilized men. This was to be done by a few obscure men,—and the tools they used were the rifle, axe and *saddlebags*—the implements of the Western hunter, the farmer, and the itinerant preacher.

In glancing at the condition of the West previous to its first settlement, a high tribute of passing eulogy was paid to the Jesuit Fathers, whose preaching and labors extended along the Mississippi, and who were looked up to with reverence and admiration by the savages amongst whom their mission extended. But of these he spoke not—he spoke of those Anglo-Saxon Americans, whose thirst for dominion and empire overcame every obstacle—whose cry was "Westward and Westward still," and whose motto "All or none."

In the May of 1769, a hunter of North Carolina stood before his log cabin, sad and disconsolate; his wife, his children, and his circle of friends, were grouped around him; he turned aside to hide his emotion, and with child-like simplicity wiped away the tears which had gathered in the eyes of those about him, and bade them a loving adieu; then shouldering his rifle, and taking a long and lingering fond look on the dear familiar objects around,—the sinewy form of the man was soon lost to sight,—that form which should be chiseled in *marble, whose name engraved in brass,*—whose praises spoken in the choicest strains of poesy,—and as one who contributed so much to the interest and welfare of his country, should hold after the immortal WASHINGTON the second place in American history. Such, however, and so great were his merits and his claim to undying renown, that in after years a sparkling collocation is found,—the proud imperious genius couples his name with that of the humble hunter,—BYRON—BOONE.

Five hunters accompanied him in his perilous journey, which was prosecuted through much toil and danger till they arrived in Kentucky, of which cheerless tidings were carried back a year before to Virginia by one of the same party. Soon after their arrival, BOONE and one of his companions were captured by the Indians, and escape with... One of the party being shot, so dispirited the rest that they resolved to depart to the settlements. Not so, however, BOONE, who resolved, come what may, to remain. He was left alone with nature. The description given of the scenery by which the hunter was surrounded, with no white man's eye to gaze upon the natural beauties or white man's ear to hear the sounds of animated nature, save that of the hunter, was sublime and beautiful. He was alone with nature. Near him are the deer-licks—a herd of buffaloes approaches—the cry of the panther, the howling of the wolves, and the screams of the night-birds are heard. He heeds them not. Another and a yet more dangerous enemy is upon his trail—the Indians thirst for his blood, for they have determined that foot of white man shall never *profane the soil which they intend keeping for* their choicest hunting-ground. His nights are spent in various ways and in various places—now shielded by a rude hut of his own construction from the raging storm—now with the green sward for his couch and the ethereal canopy for a covering, and again among the branches of some old gnarled oak, he seeks to elude the pursuit of his foes, ever on his track. Thus months are spent by him alone with nature! and who can tell the thoughts, the reflections, the communings of the poet-hunter, during the hours of his solitude, but he who would be strong and daring enough to remain alone with nature?

In 1773 he returned to Virginia, in order to bring his family and whatever number of friends were willing to join in his enterprise and share his fortunes, to his new home. Five families and about forty followers accompanied him. Their entire route was beset with danger—everywhere the foe was met with—the whirling tomahawk and frightful scalping-knife gleamed through the air, and the new soil is consecrated with the choicest blood of the provinces. It is no longer called the Indians' hunting-ground, but the white man's battle-field.

The following thrilling sketch will at once illustrate the mode of life of the early settlers, and the charming interest the Rev. lecturer gave to his subject, by his apposite and judicious introduction of pleasing episodes:

In 1780, or about twenty years after BOONE's first exploration of the country, and whilst Kentucky was yet knocking at the door for admission into the Union, the red men resolved to make yet another effort to exterminate their foe. A block house, which served the double purpose of a fort and dwelling, was the habitation of BOONE and his companions. Fearing a descent of the savages, from various premonitions of danger understood only by *the experienced hunter,*—he sent two trusty scouts, named MCLELLAN and WHITE, to learn if possible the destination of the savages. After proceeding some distance, they ascended a bluff, precipitously steep on the one side, and fenced by jutting rocks on another, whence they had a broad and extended prospect—and on another side ran a deep and rapid river, on which side they found themselves in dangerous proximity to their enemy. *Beneath them they beheld a* large number of squaws and wigwams, the usual indications of an Indian village, and in the open space they observed the warriors painted in their war pattern, evidently showing that their mission was one of blood. They determined to remain and watch the movements of their enemy, and for this purpose concealed themselves from observation, till forced from their hiding place by their water being exhausted, of which they had but a scanty supply. MCLELLAN went in search of some with two canteens, and had not proceeded far when he discovered a beautiful fountain gushing from a rock near the base of the bluff. Having procured the much-needed element, he returned to his companion, and they determined to get a supply daily, and continued to do so for several days. One day WHITE went to the spring, and after filling his vessels and refreshing *himself with a copious draught he laid down his* rifle and sat on it, and child-like, amused himself by *looking at the workings of nature beautifully exemplified* in the bubbling fountain. This man, educated in the midst of Indian cunning, whose every sense was sharpened to the utmost acuteness, was thus amusing himself when he heard footsteps, and sprang to his feet just in time to see and be seen by two squaws, the elder of whom raised the war-cry, which he well knew if repeated and heard by the band, would be certain death; he sprang upon them, and seizing both by the throat plunged into the stream with them with the intention of drowning them. This he very soon accomplished with the elder, but her companion being young and vigorous, struggled with her captor with much effort, and when nearly exhausted he heard her with horror utter exclamations in English. To rescue her from drowning, and bear her up the ascent to the summit of the bluff to his companion, was the work of a moment—where when sufficiently recovered she informed them that herself and her father settled on the present site of Wheeling, and were taken prisoners by the Indians, who soon put her father to death, and treated her with the utmost barbarity. *In the meantime the Indians perceiving the body* of the woman floating on the river, and recognizing the *print of the white man's fingers on her neck*, approached the bluff shouting their war yell. The scouts recommended the girl to return to the Indians and consult for her own safety by telling them how the affair happened. She replied, "I would prefer to die in the presence of the white than to be a slave to the Indian. Give me a rifle, and see what I can do." But this they could not do—yet they were determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. As before described, on one side they were shielded by a rock, and with unerring accuracy shot several of the bravest and most daring of the foe. One point was accessible, from an impending cliff which overhung the bluff, and in that direction was the rifle of MCLELLAN pointed, with finger on trigger, waiting for a sufficient part of the Indian (whom he espied making the attempt to surprise them from that quarter) to appear above the rock *to form a target to aim at. At last the savage*, with upraised tomahawk and exulting yell, was about to *make the leap and spring upon his foe,* when the flint of MCLELLAN's rifle hung fire. He had lowered the butt and was about replacing it by a fresh flint from his pocket, when he saw the Indian, whose shout of victory was turned to one of pain, fall headlong into the chasm beneath, but shot by whose rifle he knew not. Several others shared the same fate, and in a similar manner. At the approach of night the Indians withdrew, and the scouts were congratulating themselves on their success so far, and wondering who their unknown auxiliary was, when they beheld the rescued girl, rifle in hand, approach them. This at once accounted for the present and efficient aid they received. She informed them that at the early part of the conflict she succeeded in surprising one of the braves asleep, and possessed herself of his rifle and ammunition.

Determined to leave under cover of the night, the girl volunteered to act as their guide; when, to their disappointment and dismay, they found their retreat cut off by a picquet of Indians stationed to intercept their progress.

The girl cautioned them not to make the slightest noise, and to remain stationary,—she left them and shortly returned and told them that she succeeded in putting them on a false trail, and that they could now proceed. They had not gone far when they were alarmed by the bark of a dog,—again the girl gave the injunction to remain still, with the information that they were now in the centre of the camp of a thousand warriors—but to trust to her. At length they got clear of the village, and reached the block house in safety—when to the surprise of all the girl was found to be sister to one of BOONE's companions.

A notion may be gleaned from the foregoing incident of the romance and danger which surrounded the early settlers, and the stuff of which the women were composed. It was the time of Young America—but not the Young America with which we are familiar, that we daily see strut up Broadway, and the aristocratic purlieus of the Fifth-avenue and "the squares," with little parched-up features, and insolent, staring, sensual look—whose legs are like pipe-stems, and whose arms are like broken straws—whose highest ambition is to become judges of "cocktails" and "brandy smashes"—who make the tour of Europe, and come back with marvelous stories of their travels, which extend to a steeple-chase run to Paris, where they stay just long enough to imbibe a taste for the vices, without being benefited by the advantages of French society—who talk of this as a wooden country, and hire an opera box. To ape alike the European customs, they strive to imitate, and perhaps endeavor to excite the jealousy of some husband by whispering meaningless nonsense in the ears of his wife. No, they were men of nerve and sinew. Even the very boys emulated the daring valor of their sires, as the following will show. A man besmeared and feathered like an Indian attempted to frighten a boy, and for that purpose gave the war whoop, and then ran behind a tree to enjoy the boy's discomfiture and alarm,—not doubting but that the boy would instantly run; but not so—the boy had treed also, and had waited for the Indian to come forth from

…then the boy fired, and shot him through the brain. Here was Young America at thirteen; he feared not the foe, and could serve his country as a soldier at fifteen.

The period of war, however, does not always last. The rifle does not always be in requisition, and hence another implement is brought to act with it—the axe.

In connection with this division of the subject, we will content ourselves with giving the following graphic description of a marriage among the settlers:

On a fine sunny morning a young man rides up to a log cabin, at the door of which stands a youthful and blooming girl, bedecked and bespangled in her choicest finery—in evident expectation of his coming—she is to be the bride. Free alike from false delicacy—and the conviction of any impropriety—she lays her hand on his knee—steadily as his knee! and leaps upon the pillion behind her betrothed. The party travels perhaps some ten or a dozen miles to another log cabin—this is the parsonage. Arrived there the scene opens, by the young man giving the customary hail of—"house, ahoy," which being responded to by the clergyman, he asks, "Are you the parson?" and receives an affirmative reply. "Well then," he proceeds, "here's Sally and me have come to get married—can you do it?" "Yes, Sir, certainly." "But we are in a hurry and want it done right away." "If you walk in, Sir, I'll be as expeditious as you please." The ceremony concluded, the bridegroom straightens himself up and says, "What's the damages?" meaning the sum to be paid the minister for his services. "Oh! nothing," the other replies. "Come, come, parson, this won't do. I don't like to have things done on tick, and 'tis a bad start for Sally and me to make." The parson smooths down and expresses his willingness to receive whatever is offered him, whereupon one of the party is ordered to bring in "what is on the horse's neck" as his fee, which is a corn-shuck collar, a cheap but acceptable present. How the merry bridal party returned, accompanied by every hunter and his family for miles around,—their arrival at the settlement,—where the rifles are piled,—how the men betake themselves in groups to enjoy their favorite pastimes,—the women to the pleasures of the barbecue,—how the puncheon board was spread beneath an arbor and amply covered with dishes of bears' meat, venison, and other substantial viands, among which a roast 'possum was esteemed the choicest delicacy, and bear's oil used in lieu of butter;—how they stood around the festive board, happy and hearty; for dyspepsia and the other maladies incidental to those who lead an inactive life was unknown among the settlers;—how the men, arrayed in their buckskin hunting-shirt that descended to their knees, with moccasins on feet—filled with dry leaves, should they require the luxury of stockings—a girdle round their waist which contained their hunting-knife, and from the straps across their shoulders were suspended their powder-horn and shot-pouch;—how the women in virgin white, (Anglice—a "dicy brown," and, by-the-way, Parisian fashions had not yet arrived;) their dress was gathered at the neck, and no where else, and fitted in its various parts as it listed;—how one or two damsels, the cynosures of all beholders,—for dry goods stores were not yet in vogue, but some adventurous peddler had ventured to the Falls (the present Louisville) and sold to the admirers of the damsels alluded to, to whose judgment in making a suitable selection the commission was confidently entrusted when setting out on their journey;—how these young ladies decked out in furniture calico, of the largest pattern and stripe, were the observed of all observers,—how the hardy hunters looked at them with admiration through their bleary eyes, and the old ladies shook their heads ominously, and confidently predicted the ruin of their families for countenancing such extravagance! How, after dinner, the blind fiddler struck up the music,—and as the affected style was not yet introduced—because every man was obliged to hug his own wife, and no one else,—the dance commenced, with the word being given of "Choose your partners and start." How at it they went, and at it they remained till sundown—and then rested to take a bite, and at it again till midnight, when they stopped to take another bite—and so on alternating till the conviction forced itself on them that moccasins as well as other sublunary things cannot always last,—and how, after the wedding, the hunters assemble, with axe in hand, to construct their new home for the young couple, and how it was furnished and taken possession of. Descriptions of all these social incidents formed the subject of the second division of the lecture.

They are there in their new home in the wilderness with their wives and their little ones—their rifles and their axes—sending the cry further and still farther westward—spreading dominion and empire, and advancing the interest of the Great Republic by their adventurous spirit—they were there, hale and hearty, noble and magnanimous, and why should not the national bard embody in national verse the praise of the frontiersman and his wife?

That no idlers were countenanced in the settlement, the following amusing instance will suffice to show:

A certain individual from Washington County, Va., made his appearance among the settlers, and remained for some days, when it was observed that he seemed to court the society of the young men too much, and upon inquiry it was found that the only visible means of occupation he possessed was a pack of cards. He was notified to leave the settlement forthwith, but he heeded not the command; he was thereupon arrested and imprisoned. A second notice was served, but of no avail; he was then taken to the centre of the village, and there offered for sale, and was bought by a blacksmith who initiated him into the arts of "blowing" and striking. By day he was chained by the leg, and at night was locked up, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he was forced to the conviction that there were other ways of getting a living besides playing at cards. When, however, he got clear of the settlement, he declared that "Kentucky was the meanest place that ever a white man put his foot in."

A party appears on horseback and this fact proclaimed their calling—on the horse was the "saddlebag," which if on foot they carried on their arm. They too were brawny, and of goodly mould, and well fitted to buffet the many hardships they had to contend with—with deep sonorous voice and indomitable zeal. They are here to cheer and inspire countrymen when danger threatens or perils abound. They are here when the battle ceases to whisper to the wounded man of the blood that speaks "better than the blood of Abel." They are here to give the dead Christian sepulture, to advise with the strong, and to rebuke the scoffer in his iniquity. A nobler set of men for resignation and perils without end, of labor without cessation, than the itinerant preachers could nowhere be found.

The saddlebag needs no description. It contained the all of those men—viz., a change of linen, the Bible, a hymn book, and a few other necessaries.

From many, we select the following sketch of one of these good men: In the Western part of Virginia was situated a log cabin, the chinks of which were daubed and filled with yellow mud,—it had, perhaps, half of a second story, where you could study astronomy without leaving bed, and adopt the hydropathic without the aid of any doctor—the kitchen serves as a breakfast and dining, dressing and preaching room. A number of hens with their chickens are taken in for safe keeping. Amid the barking of dogs and the noise of children the itinerant preacher had to study—and, after midnight, when all had retired to rest, stretched on his stomach before the embers of the fire, which served for his midnight oil, he not only acquired a sufficient knowledge to prosecute his calling, but became master of several languages. He preached in one year over 400 times, traveled nearly 5,000 miles, and at the end of that time his salary amounted to twelve dollars and ten cents! That man was HENRY BASCOM, who was elevated to the Episcopacy, in which position he was an ornament to the church. In connection with the third division of the lecture, we append the following anecdote, as illustrative of how vice was reproved, which is told by Gov. WHITE, of Tennessee, with much gusto: Mr. JAMES ——, or "Old JIMMY," as he was familiarly styled by his friends, was a preacher possessed of a good many peculiarities—in a word, he was what is termed an oddity. In eastern Tennessee, two preachers usually travel together, and it is customary to hear what both parties have to say, so that if one drives a nail during the sermon the other clinches it by way of exhortation. Accordingly, on a certain occasion, when the sermon was over, "Old JIMMY" commenced his exhortation by remarking that it was well to rebuke the wicked and reprove vice wherever it might be found, but more especially in the sanctuary. "Now," he continued, "if that man who sits near the door, and who left the … while brother … was preaching, and staid … long enough to suit himself, and got his … full of … and then came back, thinks I mean him, he is … mistaken, for I do not … thinks I mean him, he is equally mistaken,—or if that young woman who sits there before me, and on whom I have my eye, dressed out in her trinkets and gewgaws, with her flowers inside and outside her bonnet (and indeed it is a shame for parents to allow their daughters to indulge in such vanity,) thinks I mean her, she too is mistaken." Thus he went through the entire congregation, rebuking such as deserved it. Meanwhile WHITE was all this time sitting on the end of a seat, rolling about, rubbing his hands in highest glee at the rebuffs administered to each,—chewing tobacco and spitting around in all directions, smiling and enjoying the hard rubs, when "Old JIMMY" said, "Well I suppose you are all anxious to know who this individual I am alluding to is;—'tis that dirty, nasty, tobacco-chewing fellow sitting there with a perfect deluge of spit around him,—and only think that the dresses of the sisters must be dragged through it." WHITE declares he never chewed since.

The scene of these labors was reclaimed from the desert—it was rescued from the savage. The many different climes are represented there,—the many different tongues are represented there,—the many different States are there represented. Our pioneer fathers paid the price; we enjoy the fruits of their labors;—and have a right to inherit the rifle, axe and saddlebags.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Investigation of Arson Cases.

Before Justices Davison and Connolly.

On the morning of the 1st of February a fire took place in the dwelling apartments of Charles Clair, on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 519 Pearl-street. The circumstances at the time were of a very suspicious character, and the police arrested Clair on suspicion of knowing something about the arson. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, who directed the Fire Marshal to make a thorough investigation; and the evidence showed in substance that Clair was insured for much more than his household goods were worth, and independent of that he endeavored to procure an additional $500 insurance from another Company. The carpenter repairing the house testified there were two distinct burnings of the premises; one hole was burnt through the centre of the floor, and another hole was burnt through the floor in a closet, and the closet was burnt to pieces. These facts, together with other circumstances of suspicion brought before the Justice, caused him to hold the accused for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CASE OF FRANCIS MURPHY.

In this case the accused kept a grocery store on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. The evidence before Justice Davison showed that Murphy on last Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock was seen to come from the back yard of his store, and pass on his way home in Seventeenth-street, and in less than ten minutes the store was discovered on fire. The fire was also shown to have originated in a very singular part of the store, in a jog between the grocery and liquor counter, on some boxes, some three feet from the floor.

It was shown that Mr. Murphy had an insurance of $700 on his stock and fixtures; he is also proprietor of another grocery store on Seventeenth-street, over which he resides. Mr. Murphy on his examination admitted he was in the store on the morning in question; said he struck a light and then went into the stable to feed his horses; returned back to the store, put out the light and then locked the door. The evidence for the defence showed that the horses had been fed twice that night; it was also shown by witnesses that Mr. Murphy on other occasions had visited the store after it had been closed, but on this Saturday night his clerk after closing the store at 12 o'clock went home with Mr. Murphy, and he (Murphy) returned alone to the store and was seen to leave it by the policeman who spoke to him at about 1 o'clock. Upon these facts, together with other circumstances sworn to before the Court, Justice Davison holds the accused to answer, and the whole matter will be laid before the Grand Jury.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of February to the 10th day of February, 1855. Men, 74; women, 85; boys, 165; girls, 141. Total, 465. Adults, 159; children, 306; males, 239; females, 226; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

[illegible]

Of which were from violent causes …

Wards.

[illegible]

AGES—Under 1 year, 170; 1 to 2 years, 57; 2 to 5 years, 60; 5 to 10 years, 21; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 19; 25 to 30 years, 20; 30 to 40 years, 33; 40 to 50 years, 20; 50 to 60 years, 14; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 3; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 465.

NATIVITIES—British America, 1; Belgium, 2; England, 12; France, 3; Germany, 44; Ireland, 73; Italy, 2; Prussia, 3; Scotland, 1; South America, 1; United States, 324; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1. Total, 465.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 10; City Hospital, 6; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island, Nursery Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 66. Total, 90.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 10, 1855.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaint book received a fair share of patronage on Friday. The following grievances were registered thereon:

Peter Nugent, No. 180 Broome-street, complains—That the injury done to the curb and gutter opposite his premises by the contractor of the sewer built in said street, over a year since, has not been repaired by him, and that it so remains a great nuisance to the neighborhood. Although complainant called attention of the heads of several Departments to this grievance, it has not been remedied.

Jeremiah Shaw, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-first-street—Had his shop broken into and his anvil and tools stolen from him.

Daniel H. McCormick—That the occupants of No. 90 West Twenty-sixth-street, continue to throw garbage and ashes in the street.

John Thompson—That his neighbor, No. 43 Oliver-street, … piles the snow across the railroad … the street to the … of travel.

C. F. Wetmore—That opposite No. 255 Fourth-avenue, the hydrant has been left running for the past week, flooding the sidewalk and … about the premises, to the great annoyance of the neighbors.

… that the snow on the sidewalk of No. 27 …-street, (the … office,) is not cleared off, and think that public … ought to be more attentive.

C. Graff, No. 181 Essex-street—That the Croton water has been allowed to run from the yard of No. 311 Essex-street, to the great annoyance of the whole neighborhood …

T. Henry Bentley, No. 12 Park-place—That the snow and ice have not been cleared from the stoop and sidewalk in front of No. 14 Park-place, for several days past.

F. Cornelia, No. 60 …-street—That L. Worthen & Co., No. 36 Cliff-street, are constantly in the habit of encumbering the sidewalk with boxes and casks in front of No. 36 Cliff-street, rendering the sidewalk impassable.

S. Goodwin, No. 363 Spring-street—That three carts, Nos. 769, 1,416, and 2,052, constantly obstruct Spring-street …

Geo. W. Trimbley, No. 52 First-street—That a violation of the Fire Ordinance has existed at No. 104 First-street, one door near …, in the shape of a stovepipe put out of a window in the side of the shanty.

E. Cobb, No. 10 Washington-street—That a barrel of ashes, around which much filth has accumulated, has been allowed to remain in front of No. 10 Washington-street for a long time.

Wm. E. Williams, No. 194 East Twenty-first-street, complains of the furious driving in this City, Broadway in particular. He complains of the shameful manner in which butchers carts in particular are driven, endangering the lives of passers-by, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of time caused.

J. H. Josselyn, Nos. 91 and 93 North Moore-street, that the snow has not been removed from the front of Nos. 97 and 99 North Moore-street, owned by G. De Forest who never cleans the street in front of his house.

That the snow is not removed from the sidewalk in front of Nos. 9 and 272 Cliff-street.

Peter Dunn, of No. 96 Vandewater-street, that the Croton water in the alley way of No. 98, adjoining his house, is kept continually running, overflowing his cellar and basement, and altogether rendering the premises unfit for occupation.

Adeline Orcutt, No. 115 Leonard-street, that some malicious person or persons, are in the habit of throwing potatoes through the rear windows of her house, and within the last few days broke five panes of glass, and compelled her to vacate the room, for fear of being injured by said person or persons.

J. Cleveland, No. 15 Maiden-lane, that the proprietors of the Western Hotel leave the grating over their coal-hole unfastened,—the complainant came near breaking his leg by stepping through it. He stepped into it before about four or five years ago—and the bookkeeper then promised to have it properly fastened,—but he has seen it frequently open since. The complainant may be truly said to have "put his foot in it."

FIRST MARSHAL'S BOOK.

Richard Van Gelson, policeman, stated that his attention was called yesterday morning, at the Railroad station in Chambers-street, to an altercation between a passenger and the driver of a public sleigh. The driver, whose name is Albert Houghtailing, had charged said passenger one dollar, for conveying him from the corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway to the station. The passenger remonstrated with the driver, and said that he was overcharging him. The complainant interfered, and told the driver that he had overcharged the passenger, and that he was the Hack Inspector and asked the driver his name, which he refused to give, although he said he was a hackman. Houghtailing had no license to drive a hack and drive a public sleigh for hire; and received pay for hire, contrary to law. The sleigh belongs to Ebenezer H. Gould, who is running the same, together with other hacks, not having license for the same. And further, that complainant called at Gould's stable some time ago and left word for him to go down to the City Hall and take out his licenses, which Gould neglected to do, and still persists in running hacks and coaches contrary to law.

Houghtailing was fined $5.

SATURDAY.

Quite a number of complaints were copied into the Mayor's book to-day:

Elizabeth Dorney complains that Anel Ferrari, an Italian, by trade a cooper, seduced her under a promise of marriage. She has been living with him over three months, during which time he repeatedly promised to marry her soon, which he failed to fulfil. About two weeks since he communicated a loathsome disease to her, and now charges her with infidelity to him. He sold all the furniture of the room, and broke up housekeeping, gave her $5, and has since that time totally abandoned her. He has heretofore told her to tell her friends that she was married to him, and her friends still think that she is his wife. She is now enceinte, and prays that he may be compelled to keep his promise.

(Ferrari was arrested by officer Wines, of the Chief's reserved corps, and committed to the Tombs by Judge Connolly.)

Edward H. Ludlow, No. 11 Wall-street—That the occupants of a shanty in a vacant lot between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-streets, and between Fourth and Madison-avenues, are a riotous set of vagrants, and annoy the neighborhood very much by their disorderly conduct.

Daniel C. Dougherty, No. 170 East Twenty-sixth-street, that Devlin and Ellen McHugh keep a disorderly house at No. 174 East Twenty-sixth-street, which is frequented by the idle and vicious of the neighborhood; complainant saw policemen take off their stars and enter said house frequently at 11 o'clock at night, and remain there till midnight.

John Roessler, No. 10 Forsyth-street, that R. Weil, No. 10 Forsyth-street, keeps a liquor shop in a disgraceful and disorderly manner, which is frequented by disreputable characters at all hours of the day and night, to the no small annoyance of the whole neighborhood.

That the ash carts have failed to remove the ashes from Eighth-street, between Avenues C and D, for the past week, and the street has not been cleaned during the last three months.

C. Bissell, corner of Front and Dover-streets, that Wendell & Co., No. 38 Dover-street, are in the habit of impeding travel by piling all kinds of lumber in front of their premises.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 22, 23, 35, 37, 60, 58 to 61.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 770, 3160, 3416, 1334, 1557, 1550, 1639, 1542, 1625, 1185, 1407, 1358, 1300, 1425, 1619, 1609, 1161, 1512, 1199, 600.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 26, 27, 29, 30, 39, 60, 61, 62, 67 to 82.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 57, 13, 608, 619, 567, 628, 637, 636, 640, 645, 648 to 650, 652, 654, 655, 656, 417, 511, 597, 613, 566, 446, 75, 10, 657 to 663.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 261 to 267, 269 to 280. Part II.—Nos. 237, 139, 268, 269, 273 to 274, 276, 277, 279, 20, 24, 296 to 300.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Investigation of the Charges against Capt. G. Filletti.

Before United States Commissioner Betts.

The further investigation of the charges against Capt. G. FILLETTI, who stands charged with being master of the schooner Advance, which was captured on the Coast of Africa, in the year 1853, was resumed on Friday.

Wm. E. Curtis sworn: I am a Counsellor at law in this City; I became acquainted with a man named Kraft during the year 1853; he called on me during that year in relation to a vessel, the name of which I do not recollect; he again called on me in … a few days in relation to the schooner Advance; he said it had been seized at Port-au-Praya, by Commodore Lavalette and sent to this country, but that he did not know where it was; I corresponded with the State Department and found that she was lying at Norfolk as a prize; I went with Capt. Kraft in the last of May, remained two days, put in a claim for the vessel, and returned; I saw Lieutenant Sinclair, of the Navy, who is now present, at that place; I went to Norfolk again without Kraft, before which I saw Kraft several times; I should be able to recognize Capt. Kraft at once; I am acquainted with his form, countenance, appearance, voice, handwriting, and the formation of his hand; his hands were turned in, so that in writing he was compelled to write a back hand; Mr. Filletti, the prisoner, is not Capt. Kraft; the letters which I have here are in Kraft's hand writing, and are in the same hand as the signature in the Custom-House book; there is a faint resemblance between Capt. Filletti and Capt. Kraft which might deceive a person.

Lieutenant George T. Sinclair, sworn: I saw Capt. Kraft on the Coast of Africa, when attached to the Germantown; I saw Capt. Kraft on one occasion sitting near my ward-room door on the Germantown, and I observed him very closely, as I knew he was suspected of being in the Slave-trade; when you look at prisoner Filletti at a distance, at his full face, he has a general resemblance to Capt. Kraft, but not when you look at his side face; Capt. Filletti is not so tall or thin as Capt. Kraft; I was officer of the deck at Port au Praya when the Advance was brought in; Kraft was … delicate in his person, and was more stooped in his appearance. Kraft was a Frenchman, and spoke very little English; his crew, except the mate, were all negroes; a Portuguese, named Don Antonio, was supercargo of the Advance; I saw him, I think, but have no remembrance of his appearance.

Henry L. Stevenson sworn: I saw Capt. Filletti at San Juan Nicaragua in 1850, where I was then engaged as a merchant and was United States Commercial Agent; I saw Capt. Filletti between February and July at that place; he was in command of the schooner Amphitrite.

Cephas Brainerd sworn—I was a student in Mr. Curtis' office in 1853, and saw Capt. Kraft there; the prisoner, Capt. Filletti is not Capt. Kraft; Kraft was taller than Filletti; Kraft spoke but little English; Mr. Curtis used to converse with him in French.

Pedro Diedono, sworn: I was a waiter formerly with Mad. Mondon; I knew Capt. Kraft at that time, and waited upon him often; he was there about a month; the prisoner, Filletti, is not Capt. Kraft; Capt. Kraft has his hands turned inwards; I last saw Capt. Kraft about two years and a half since.

John G. Dimon, sworn: I am owner of the schooner H. L. Screven; and am trading in the Gulf of Mexico; I know Capt. Filletti, and have known him by sight ten years; I have known him intimately for five years; I saw Capt. Filletti in New-Orleans in 1850; he was in command of the Amphitrite; between April, 1850, and January, 1853, I was in New-Orleans three times; I saw Capt. Filletti in April, and in some other months.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday.

Statement of the Affairs of the Knickerbocker Savings Bank.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—FEB. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Knickerbocker Savings Bank.—The following statement of the affairs of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution was yesterday presented to the Court by Mr. Charles H. Hunt, on behalf of the United States Trust Company, receiver. We are under obligations to Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the Court, for information concerning it.

February 7, 1855.

The assets of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution which came into possession of the United States Trust Company of New-York, receiver, are as follows:

Cash	$3,130 75
Loans secured by mortgage of real estate	233,777 00

These loans are believed generally to be good, and it is supposed there will be little or no loss thereon.

Loans to individuals, with security of collaterals, upon which the following securities …

… shares Knickerbocker Bank Stock	$68,7…
… shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	12,…
… shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	…
120 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	16,5…
100 shares Citizens' Bank	6,000
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	2,300
20 shares East River Bank	1,000
… shares People's Fire Insurance Co.	100
Total nominal value	$107,175

The most of the abovenamed collaterals are of doubtful value, and it is feared there will be a considerable loss on the stock loans. A majority of them are to individuals who are now insolvent.

Loan to an incorporated Company, secured by assignment on bond and mortgage	$7,000 00

This loan is regarded as good for the full amount.

Moneys drawn from the Savings Institution, for which no security was taken	8,730 74

Steps have been taken to secure this, and the full amount will probably be recovered.

Moneys loaned on note and memorandum checks on Knickerbocker Bank, without collateral security	1,640 00
Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, as per bank book	114,581 98

About $45,000 of this item is disputed by the Bank, and will probably be litigated.

Total nominal assets	482,649 00
Upon which the Company estimates the probable loss, exclusive of any that may arise on the item of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, at not less than	50,000 00
Total	$432,649 00

The liabilities of said Savings Institution, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Due 3,194 depositors for principal	$456,990 23
Due for rent, salaries, &c., say	750 00
Total	$457,740 23
Making the estimated deficiency, provided the entire amount claimed to be due from the Knickerbocker Bank should be realized	$25,091 14—432,649 00

In the above statement the amount of interest due depositors, say $12,444 48, has not been included, and it is thought the interest accrued on bond and mortgage and other loans, will be sufficient to meet it.

(Signed) JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President of the United States Trust Company, of New-York.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

The Claim of Detailed Police Officers—Argument of Counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Duer and Slosson.

George W. Walling vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—This important case, involving some $15,000 or $20,000 claimed by detailed Police Officers for "back pay," was argued on Saturday, before the General Term of the Superior Court, by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., for the claimants, and A. R. Lawrence, Esq., on behalf the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York. This was a test suit, brought in the name of George W. Walling, and a judgment being rendered against the Corporation, it was carried to a higher judicial tribunal by the counsel of the City authorities. Subjoined are the points of argument on both sides.

The complaint avers that the plaintiff from and prior to the 1st day of September, 1851, until after the 14th day of September, 1853, was a policeman of the City of New-York, duly appointed, &c.

The complaint also avers that prior to the first day of September, 1851, he was duly detailed by the Mayor of said City to attend as such policeman and perform the duties of policeman at the office of the Chief of Police, in said City, during the whole of the above specified period, from and prior to the said first day of September, 1851, until the 14th day of September, 1853, and did, during the whole of said period, perform such duties.

Plaintiff claims, by virtue of certain ordinances set forth in the complaint, that during this period he was entitled to be paid at the rate of $600, instead of $500 per annum, and demands judgment for the difference, $…

The answer admits the facts stated in the complaint, but denies that the Corporation are liable in law for the amount claimed. A verdict upon the pleadings for the amount claimed was taken.

I. The third section of an ordinance passed by the Common Council on the 18th day of August, 1851, had the effect, in law, to fix the salary of all policemen at $600 per year—notwithstanding the attempt by the fourth section of the same ordinance to limit the pay of detailed men to $500 per annum.

An act, entitled "An act authorizing the Common Council of the City of New-York to regulate the salary of Policemen of said City," passed April 10, 1850, (see Laws 1850, p. 668,) provides that—"The compensation of officers and patrolmen named in this act shall hereafter be fixed by the Common Council," &c.

Under this act of the Legislature the Common Council, in the 3d section of the ordinance in question, enacted that "The compensation of captains of police and policemen performing post or patrol duty in their respective wards, shall be, for each and every day's service, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum." This section was amended by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed 14th November, 1851, so as to read "The compensation of Sergeants of Police, and policemen performing duty in their respective wards, shall be six hundred dollars per annum."

The language of the next section is, "The salary of policemen detailed by the Mayor or Chief of Police, for the performance of any special duty, is hereby fixed at the sum of $500 per annum."

This fourth section, I maintain, is inconsistent with the third, and directly contrary to the spirit and letter of the act of 1850, which gave the Common Council power to fix the salary of policemen, and altogether nugatory and void. The power delegated by the Legislature to the Common Council is to "fix" the salary of policemen. Only one grade of policemen, under the designation of "patrolmen," is contained in that act. The third section of the ordinance which fixed the salary at $600 per year is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the act of the Legislature—it provides for the salary of patrolmen, all patrolmen. That section embraces the whole subject. The Legislature never gave the Common Council power to fix a different salary for those belonging to the same grade.

It might as well be attempted to give the Captains of some Wards greater salaries than those of other Wards.

The principle which would authorize different salaries for different "patrolmen," would empower the Common Council to give a different salary for every man in the Department. The absurdity and monstrosity of such a proposition is seen from its bare statement.

The fourth section is inconsistent with itself, and utterly absurd.

There is nothing in the Ordinance to show what is meant by the "performance of any special duty." As a matter of law, those who do "special duty" are liable to perform "post or patrol" duty in their respective Wards.

There is rank absurdity and arrant nonsense in the idea that patrolmen performing duty in their "respective Wards" shall be entitled to a particular salary, yet if ordered out of their Wards for "special duty" by a power they must obey, as a penalty for obedience must have their salary diminished. Besides it does not appear, either by the Ordinance in question, or by the pleadings, that the plaintiff in this case did not perform duty in his own Ward—non constat he resided in the Ward where he performed the "special duty."

By every legitimate and recognized rule of construction the expressions "performing post or patrol duty in their respective wards," and "performing duty in their respective wards," include detailed as well as other policemen. They certainly perform "duty in their respective wards" to which they are detailed. In every point of view which does not stultify legislation, the third section of the ordinance embraces the whole subject matter legislated upon, provides for the pay of all "patrolmen" or "policemen," and the fourth section is a strange compound of inconsistency, absurdity and diluted nonsense.

As the Court cannot borrow any light from it with which to discover the intention of the Common Council in respect to the whole ordinance, the most the Court can do is to elevate it to the dignity of "surplusage." For I know of no word in legal phraseology save this that can claim any affinity to it, and I feel to lisp the word grudgingly, for it is a pity to waste even that word on so poor a subject.

II. In any event, the plaintiff is entitled to compensation from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 14th day of September of that year, when the Common Council passed an ordinance providing "That the pay of the detailed policemen be, and is hereby, fixed at the same rate as all other policemen, viz., six hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1853."

There is nothing in the act of 1850 prohibiting the Common Council from passing the ordinance last named. The entire section of the act of 1850, applicable to this subject, is in these words:

"SECTION 1. The compensation of officers and patrolmen named in this act shall hereafter be fixed by the Common Council, and when so fixed, shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which they were or shall be hereafter appointed. Police officers when sent out of the County on public business, shall be allowed all necessary expenses, upon the same being sworn to and approved by the Mayor, and allowed by the Board of Supervisors."

Detailed men as well as those performing ordinary duty, are "patrolmen." The salary of patrolmen, or those doing "post or patrol duty," was fixed by the 3d section of the ordinance of the 18th of August, 1851. The expression is, "Performing post or patrol duty in their respective Wards."

If detailed men performed "patrol" duty, and were therefore "patrolmen," their salary then became fixed at $600 per annum. If they were not "patrolmen," then the statute does not on its face prohibit the Common Council from raising their salary whenever they see fit. The law fastens upon all policemen the obligation to do duty both in and out of the respective Wards where they reside, whenever ordered by their superiors in command to do so. The idea is whimsical and fantastical, of making the locality of their services a criterion of salary.

The services … whether performed in one Ward or another, or in different Wards, as their superiors in office shall in their wisdom direct. The statute recognizes no such distinction without a difference.

The … of the … of the act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1853, … allowance beyond the legal claim … contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account or in its employment, shall ever be allowed"—has no application to this case.

… "A thing which is in the letter of the Statute is not within the Statute unless it be within the meaning of the enactment," should be borne in mind.

The whole of this section relates to contracts, express or implied. This is the subject matter of the section. Within every rule of legal construction, or even of verbal criticism, the language employed should be construed with reference to that subject matter. Throughout this statute, where the word "contract" appears, it is palpable that it refers to an express contract. This is sufficiently apparent from the twelfth section, which is in these words: "Section 12. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be by contract, founded on sealed bids or on proposals made in compliance with public notice for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the heads of departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present."

The expression in the 10th section, "under any contract with the Corporation," means a contract over $250, which must be made in the particular manner designated by the 12th section.

The phraseology "or for any service on its account or in its employment," refers to work done, not "involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars," and to cases where there is no contract, but one implied in law.

The latter clause of the 10th section was necessary, in order to prohibit the Common Council from paying "additional allowance beyond the legal claim," existing against them where the amount involved does not exceed $250. The whole object of this section was to prevent contractors from pillaging the Public Treasury.

"The real intention will always in statutes prevail over the literal sense of the terms." (Dwarris on Statutes, 557.)

This was the crying evil sought to be remedied. There is nothing in the origin of the statute, in the section itself, or in the context to show that any reference was intended to the salaried officers of the Corporation. Had the salaried officers been intended, the statute would have said so. They are not contractors with the Corporation in any legal sense of the word. Hence, the legislative power may increase or diminish their salary at its pleasure, or it may abolish their office altogether. Were there any kind of contract involved in the matter, those whose office is abolished might maintain suits for damages.

The doctrine has been fully settled by the Court of last resort, that the right to compensation, as regards salaried officers, grows out of the condition of the services, and not out of any contract between the Government and the officer, that the services shall be rendered by him. Conner vs. The Mayor, &c., 1 Sel., 285. Warner vs. People, 2 Denio, 272.

The plaintiff is clearly entitled to judgment for the amount, for which a verdict was taken.

THE POINTS OF COUNSEL FOR THE CORPORATION.

I. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

1. By the act entitled "An Act authorizing the Common Council of the City of New-York to regulate the salary of policemen in said City," passed April 10, 1850, the Common Council have an exclusive discretion in regulating and graduating the compensation of the various members of the Police Department. Laws of 1850, p. 668.

2. The only limitation placed upon their discretion in this respect, is that which prevents them from increasing and diminishing the compensation while so fixed during the time for which the officer or patrolman shall have been appointed. Id.

3. The ordinance of August 18, 1851, making a distinction between the salaries of patrol and detailed policemen, was, therefore, valid.

II. The ordinance of the Common Council passed Sept. 15, 1853, was illegal, and null and void.

1. The compensation of the plaintiff having been "fixed" by the ordinance of Aug. 18, 1851, (see Case, fol. 6 to 8,) the Common Council have no power to increase or diminish the same during the time for which the plaintiff had been appointed. Laws of 1850, p. 668. The People ex rel. Stuart vs. Edmonds. Opinion—Clerke, J., Special Term. Opinion—Morris, J., General Term.

2. The "Act" in relation to the Police Department in the City of New-York, passed April 13, 1853, gave the Common Council no power to increase the compensation of officers, policemen, or doormen, who were appointed under the act of 1850, and whose terms had not expired.

3. The ordinance is in conflict with the provisions of the 10th section of the Amended Charter of 1853. The only "legal claim" which the plaintiff had against the Corporation at the time of the passage, was a claim to compensation at the rate of $500 per annum, under the ordinance of August 18, 1851.

IV. The complaint should be dismissed, with costs.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 9.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

BOTTOMRY BOND—DUTY OF THE MASTER TO TRANSHIP—HIS POWER TO HYPOTHECATE THE CARGO.

John W. Schmidt et al. vs. The Bark George Nicholaus, her tackle, &c., and her cargo.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the amount of a bottomry bond executed by the master of the bark George Nicholaus upon the bark, her freight and cargo.

The bark, which was owned in Hamburg, was bound from a port in the Pacific Ocean with a cargo of guano, owned by others than the owners of the bark, to Hampton Roads for orders, and thence to some other port of the United States to discharge. In March, 1852, she put into Rio Janeiro in distress, and a survey being had, the needed repairs and supplies to enable her to prosecute her voyage and deliver her cargo were ordered. The master of the bark had no funds to procure such repairs and supplies, and could not procure them either on his own credit, or on the personal credit of the owners of the bark. He therefore wished to raise money upon bottomry, and accordingly advertised for terms, but could only obtain the money needed by a hypothecation of the bark, her freight and cargo, and at the rate of interest named in the bond. The funds were accordingly advanced by Messrs. Fernand & Wilmot, merchants at Rio, to the amount of $2,917 74, which was expended in the necessary repairs of the bark, and a bottomry bond was executed to cover it by the master, purporting to bind the bark, her freight and cargo, for the payment, five days after the arrival of the bark at her port of discharge, of the said principal, and $840 25 premium—amounting to $4,658.

The bark afterwards pursued her voyage to Hampton Roads, and thence to the port of New-York to discharge. Upon her arrival here she was libeled for seamen's wages and sold for an amount little more than enough to satisfy the seamen's claim. The present libel was filed by the libelants who hold the bond as the assignees of it, to recover the amount due. The balance of the proceeds of the bark and the freight are not sufficient to pay it, and the libelants are without adequate remedy unless they can resort to the cargo. The owners of the cargo do not contest the right of the libelants to the proceeds of the bark and to her freight. But the owners of the cargo insist that the cargo is not holden for the libelants' claim; that no state of facts existed at Rio Janeiro which authorized the master of the bark to bind even the vessel by a bottomry bond, and that there was no necessity for his hypothecating the cargo, because there were several freighting vessels at Rio bound for the United States, in which case it was the master's duty to have transhipped the cargo, and therefore he had no right to hypothecate it.

Held by the Court—That on the finding of the facts as above set forth, there was an absolute necessity that the bark should have the repairs, and there was no way in which the master could procure them except by bottomry. The price which she (a foreign vessel) brought at a forced Marshal's sale in this port, would be very inadequate proof of her value at Rio, or that she was not worth repairing there, as claimed by the respondents. The master of a vessel in a foreign port has the right, in case of necessity, to hypothecate his cargo as well as his ship and freight, for repairs which are necessary to enable him to carry the cargo to its destination—a power given him by the law, without any express authority from the owners, and required by the necessities of navigation and commerce.

In an ordinary state of things, the master of a vessel is a stranger to the cargo, when it is owned by a freighter, except for the purpose of safe custody and conveyance. But in cases of an imperious necessity, the character of agent is thrown upon him, not by the appointment of the owner but by the policy of the law. The necessities of navigation give power to a master in certain cases to control and dispose of the cargo of a general freighter, and give him power and authority over it, adequate to the purpose of discharging his duty of delivering it at its destination. In such cases of extreme necessity the law makes him the agent of the owners, and as such he is authorized to do what it is presumed the owners would do. Hence, it is well settled, in cases of necessity, he may sell perishable articles; or he may sell part of the cargo to enable him to pursue his voyage and carry the balance to its destination; or he may destroy the cargo by throwing it overboard if necessary, to save the ship. This power of selling a part or the whole of the cargo, or of destroying it, is not given him by the owners, but is thrown upon him by the law, and whatever he does by virtue of it is as binding upon the owners as if they had expressly authorized it. This power of the master in a place of necessity to hypothecate the whole cargo instead of selling a part of it, to enable him to prosecute his voyage, was not recognized by the Courts until a more recent period, but it has been the practice of ship-masters for some time before it had been expressly decided by any Admiralty decision that they had the legal right to do so. No express decision upholding the practice was had until the case of the Gratitudine, (3 C. Rob. Adm. R., p. 240,) in which Sir William Scott decided that the master had such right. The law as laid down in that case has not been questioned in subsequent cases which have arisen. Judge Story, in the case of the Packet, (3 Mason, p. 255,) says, "The case of the Gratitudine has established upon the most satisfactory and conclusive grounds the right of the master in cases of necessity to hypothecate the cargo as well as the ship and freight."

But it is claimed by the respondents, that although this is the law, yet where the master has the opportunity to tranship, it is his duty to do so, and that, when he has such opportunity and that is known to the bottomry lender, he cannot hypothecate the cargo for the repairs of the ship.

In certain cases, as for instance, where a vessel is unseaworthy and unfit to be repaired, or where the master cannot procure funds to repair her, it may be his duty to tranship. But where the ship can be made seaworthy within a reasonable time, and the master can raise funds for her repairs by hypothecation, he is not bound to tranship, … the master to tranship, and if he fails to do so, he shall not have the power to hypothecate. That was expressly decided in the case of the Gratitudine, which is considered by Judge Story in the case of the Packet.

The master is not deprived of the power to hypothecate, because he can tranship, nor is the lender on bottomry deprived of his right to look to the cargo hypothecated, because he had good reason to believe that the master could tranship if he chose. … the rule that the master may in case of necessity hypothecate his cargo for the repairs for his ship, … to tranship his cargo on board another vessel.

The decree therefore must be in favor of the libelants. The balance of the proceeds of the bark, remaining in the registry of the Court and the freight money, must be first applied to the payment of the libelants' demand, and the balance then remaining due must be paid by the cargo.

For libelants, Messrs. Betts and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge …

Mott vs. Oliver.—This is an action on a promissory note and draft. It appears that on the first of July, 1853, one Richard Oliver, the defendant, applied to the firm of E. N. Terrett & Co. to accept a draft made by him for the sum of $500. Terrett & Co. agreed to do this if said Oliver would make over to them a note of the same amount, made by Julia E. Waring and endorsed by Mary E. Oliver, wife of Richard Oliver, who has separate estate and real and personal property. Terrett & Co. accepted the draft, payable at six months, and at maturity paid it. But the plaintiffs aver that the amount of the note made by J. E. Waring to secure the draft was never paid, although often demanded.

On June the 9th, 1853, Oliver and his wife borrowed of Julia E. Waring the sum of $1,000, and gave their note for it. On Nov. 16, 1853, as the complaint alleges, Julia Waring assigned this claim against Oliver to the plaintiff, and on the same day Terrett & Co. assigned their claim against Oliver to the plaintiff, Mr. Mott, who now sues for the amount of both notes.

The answer makes a general denial of the allegations contained in the complaint. It also avers that Terrett & Co. accepted the draft, in consideration of a note of even date, as before mentioned. And contrary to the allegation of the complaint, it avers that the note was paid to Terrett & Co.; it denies that Julia E. Waring has made any assignment of her claim to the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, James L. Slayter. For defendant, J. C. Lockwood.

SUPREME COURT—FEB. 8.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to examine candidates this term for the New-York Bar: Messrs. HOMER E. STUART, GEO. BUCKHAM and GEO. W. STEVENS. The time of examination has not been decided upon, but will be …

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Slosson, Bosworth, Campbell, J. J.

PRACTICE—AMENDMENTS.

Dykers vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term. The plaintiff is one of the holders of the fraudulent stock issued by Schuyler; he commenced an action against the Company, charging in the complaint that the acts of Schuyler were fraudulent, but that the Company was liable for Schuyler's acts. To this complaint an answer was interposed.

The plaintiff then filed an amended complaint, in which he attempted to charge the Company as liable on the stock. This amended complaint the defendants moved to strike out. They at the same time moved to dissolve the attachment. Both motions were denied at Special Term, and defendants appealed.

The appeal was argued by Mr. O'Conor for plaintiff, and Mr. Noyes for defendants.

The Chief Justice in rendering the opinion of the Court said … The Court however considered that the order of the Special Term refusing to strike out the amended complaint, … the amendment was allowable. But they were also of opinion that the attachment must fall.

Order at Special Term reversed as to the attachment, but affirmed as to the amended complaint, with leave to the plaintiff to keep his attachment if he thinks proper to retain his original complaint.

Simeon Draper vs. The Commercial Insurance Co. and five other suits. Judgment for defendants.

Kate vs. Ramble.—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

THE CASE OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Mexico vs. Arrangoiz.—In this case a motion was some weeks since made to discharge the defendant from arrest; and the facts were then fully stated in the TIMES.

The Court, this morning, rendered a decision refusing to discharge the defendant, but reducing the bail to $50,000, on the ground that the amount withheld by Arrangoiz, (being one per cent. on the whole amount in his hands,) was too much; that he should have charged only one half per cent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice …

Oesterreicher vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by Mr. Oesterreicher. From the plaintiff's case it appears that, as he was getting into one of the City cars, the driver started the horses suddenly before he could get into the car, whereby he was thrown violently to the ground and dragged along the pavement, breaking his thigh-bone and otherwise injuring him. He therefore sues the Company for $10,000 damages.

The defendants deny that there was any negligence on their part, but aver that the accident was occasioned by his own carelessness. The cause is still on.

For plaintiff, C. C. Egan and E. Kirtland; for defendants, C. W. Sandford.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Griswold vs. Pinel, et al.—This is an action to recover damages received under the following circumstances: Pinel & Co. are the proprietors of the Knickerbocker line of stages. On the … of August, 1853, Mr. Griswold, a physician, was riding down Carmine-street in his gig, when the stage of the Knickerbocker Company, No. 418, ran against his gig and upset it. The Doctor was thrown out with great violence … his left leg. … he sues the Company for … damages.

The defendants admit that the gig was upset, but deny that there was any negligence on their part, … They allege, in fact, that the … was driving faster than … contrary to Statute. Secondly, that he failed to keep in front of the stage, in consequence of which, one of the wheels of the gig struck against the pole of the stage, and thereby the gig was upset.

For plaintiff, J. R. Brady, Chauncey Shaffer, and Charles O'Conor. For defendants, L. A. Lockwood and James W. Gerard.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of Roberts vs. …, you stated that one of the grounds of defence was that I was a married woman, and the suit should have been brought in the name of my husband. No such defence was made, nor is such the fact, and I wish to make this statement in justice to the gentleman as well as myself.

EMMA ROBERTS.

LONG ISLAND.

A Private Watchman under Examination on a Charge of Burglary.

Private Watchman HENRY CLOSE, arrested on a charge of burglariously entering the grocery store of C. L. SMITH, No. 203 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, during Tuesday night last, was up for examination before Justice BOSWELL on Friday and the day previous.

The clerk, a boy about 16 years of age, named WM. H. VAN COTT, testified that groceries were missed from the store on Monday morning which had been taken since Saturday night. On Tuesday night he slept in the store, with a view of administering the contents of a pistol to any individual whom he should catch straying about the premises at an unreasonable hour. About 11 o'clock he was on the point of forgetting about burglars, and going off into a sleep, when he became aware of the presence of a second person—and a second person evidently making friends with the dog "Bruin." The intruder came close to VAN COTT and lighted matches, during which his face was revealed, and the boy swears positively that the intruder was CLOSE, the private watchman, with whom he was well acquainted. The burglar not succeeding in lighting his dark lantern, then proceeded to the money drawer, and was engaged removing the pennies when some person discharged firearms outside the door, on which the burglar cocked a pistol; the boy jumped up and … at the burglar, but … in close proximity to him. The boy then said—"I know you, CLOSE—stand." CLOSE, or whoever he was, did not stand for ceremony or anything else, but sprang down cellar through a trap door and made his exit from thence through a back window.

The boy then raised an alarm, and Mr. SMITH and Mr. CARROLL soon after came to the store and were informed of what had transpired. They shortly after arrested CLOSE, at an oyster saloon in Grand-street, and detained him at the store during the night, and in the morning handed him over to the police.

Mr. SMITH and Mr. CARROLL were sworn, and related the facts that came under their observation, and the conversation that took place with Mr. CLOSE.

The examination was further postponed until to-day. The prisoner entered into bail of $500 for his appearance …

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1855.

Mr. JAMES B. PLANT, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

Congressional.

HENRY WILSON, Senator from Massachusetts, appeared in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, was qualified, and, with some difficulty, took a seat. The bill granting bounty lands to Indians who have served in the American Army during war was passed, after the clause giving pensions to the Senecas had been rejected. The bill for continuing certain improvements on the Lakes was considered at some length, and then referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

The House passed the bill appropriating $80,000 for the purchase of four additional revenue cutters, and struck the enacting clause from the bill for the extension of the patent right of MORE and HASCALL's Harvesting Machine.

Position of England in the War.

The interest taken by our people in the last news from England is not a little remarkable. A break up in the Cabinet at Washington would scarcely occasion more remark or excitement than the withdrawal of Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the English Ministry. The man himself has very little to do with this feeling. The act of resignation is not particularly honorable to him. He has evidently played a cowardly, as well as inconsistent part, in the great drama of the Eastern War. No one on this side cares for him. The verdict pronounced by the London press, without distinction of party, is concurred in. But the cause of his sudden resignation is another affair. His admissions before the House of Commons, in taking leave of his colleagues, excite a lively interest in the result of the campaign in the Crimea, to which they relate. They more than bear out the attacks and exposures of the London *Times* in regard to the management of the unfortunate expedition. They justify the absence of sympathy for the English Administration on this side the Atlantic. The War has brought upon themselves through their own agency. It has been prosecuted with neither skill nor humanity. The laurels of the Alma and of Inkermann have wilted under the gross inefficiency of the Commander in the Crimea, and the almost criminal neglect and want of foresight in the Government at home. England is in a fair way to be utterly disgraced in the Eastern War. English residents in the United States are well nigh prepared to concede as much. The Scotch and Irish regiments in action have covered themselves, against reproach, by undoubted bravery, while their English Commander and his English staff are everywhere [illegible] for the want of administrative talent, and the absence of foresight in caring for the comfort, the health and the life of the Army. Of 54,000 troops sent to the Crimea, nearly 40,000 are *hors du combat*. Such is substantially the story, uncontradicted, in Parliament.

In the midst of these official developments, Lord JOHN RUSSELL leaves his colleagues to the mercy of Mr. ROEBUCK's resolution of inquiry in the Commons, and the threat of impeachment from Lord LYNDHURST in the House of Lords. What the sequel will be remains to be told by the succeeding mail from Europe. An affirmative vote by the immediate representatives of the people on the proposition of Mr. ROEBUCK will of course be taken as the signal of resignation by the entire Ministry. The President of the Council could not well see how such a vote could be resisted, and, therefore, like the lame captain, "retreated in advance." The Secretary for the Home Department, it is quite evident, is equally satisfied that the fate of the Ministry is sealed, but like a wily diplomat, as he is, hopes to be sent for by the Queen, after the Earl of ABERDEEN has had his final audience. Not being mixed up with the immediate administration of the war, it is possible that he may not be disappointed, though the impression is that he will be compelled to make up a coalition Cabinet after all, in order to successfully perform the work to which he aspires.

Will the reorganization of the Ministry save England from the impending disgrace of failure in the Crimea? The question can only be answered in the affirmative by storming Sebastopol. To do this, French aid, and a division of glory with the French army, will be necessary. The lost ground cannot be recovered if at all, in any other way. The War Department in England to whatever hands committed, cannot restore to thorough efficiency the present force in the Crimea, and it is doubtful whether the nation is prepared to risk the sacrifice of a second army. We hear through private letters, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has resigned, and that his colleagues will follow because the people demand a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but we do not hear that 54,000 additional troops, of British blood, are to be detailed to this service.

The effect of this revulsion at home upon the English Aristocracy is a question of no inconsiderable moment. Lord WINCHILSEA assails the press, in the House of Peers, and the press in turn points to the inefficiency, growing out of the favoritism, the nepotism and commercial bargain and sale of commissions in the British Army. Suppose the people sympathize with the press, as indeed it is almost certain they do. What then becomes of the Peerage itself? It may stand the ordeal of popular indignation, because the English [illegible] to respect its blood, if [illegible]. An Englishman almost by instinct looks up to great names and great [illegible], rather than to real greatness itself. The House of Peers, and the nobility not in the House, are institutions which he could [illegible] with. He must have something above a Commoner to talk about. But he is a sturdy free thinker nevertheless; and if the nepotism, charged as an organic defect of the Army, be proved to his satisfaction, away goes the influence of the peerage—for the time being at least. The demand would at once be made for a complete and thorough reorganization of the entire establishment upon principles of military talent and capacity, and to the exclusion of all official favoritism, and of the wretched system of buying younger sons of the nobility and chuckle-headed scions of good families into the Army.

French Intrigues—Imperial Divorce Rumored.

The following Paris letter, from a well-informed occasional correspondent, affords some curious developments of the intrigues—plots and counter plots—at the Court of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and hints at an event of moment in the domestic relations of the Emperor, which is to be brought about, if attempted, like the memorable divorce of the Great NAPOLEON from the Empress JOSEPHINE, under the plea of a State necessity! The rumor may not be entitled to full credence, but equally strange things—the singular and sudden "match" between the Emperor and EUGENIE for example—in the career of the French ruler have occurred, and there is nothing related by our correspondent, either on this delicate point or the coquetries between the rival adherents of the BONAPARTE family and the French Republicans, that passes belief where French nature—not always synonymous with human nature—is the moving principle:

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

However strangely it may sound, one of the subjects most obstinately, though, of course, cautiously, whispered about in the *salons*, is a gossip to the effect that the Empress EUGENIE is to be repudiated. Many old ladies, of both sexes, go even so far as to assert that the Imperial divorce, to be consummated for "high political reasons," and as an act of Napoleonic tradition, will have to take place in favor of an Austrian Arch-Duchess, a sort of MARIE LOUISE II. with a King of Rome *in spe*. Unfortunately for this *commerage*, there is no unmarried Princess just now in the otherwise very prolific House of Hapsburg, and thus the Austro-French alliance is not likely to be drawn closer by a family necktie. His Decembrist Majesty may feel disappointed in his paternal expectations from a hot Spanish blood, but his good friend in Vienna can hardly help him out of that complication. The reason for all this talk about a divorce lays in the exchange of decorations and autograph letters, and most of all, in the generally accredited supposition of the existence of a secret treaty for the guarantee of Austrian possession in Italy—the fear from which treaty the recent surprising turn of Sardinian policy is attributed to. Dismissing, without entirely discrediting, these speculations about NAPOLEON's possible views respecting his fruitless fig-tree, sure it is, that he by no means intends to leave "his Empire" to the heir apparent of the throne. JEROME, and his belligerent son—whom the [illegible] call *Plonplon*—are in no good odor at the Tuileries. The man of the *coup d'etat* wanted them to make up the House of NAPOLEON, the Dynasty of BONAPARTES, and had no objection to their having a civil list of Imperial dimensions, but there their pretensions were to stop, and EUGENIE was expected to do the rest. The poor lady, however, though constantly ill, is in a very uninteresting state of health, to all but the aspiring inmates of the Palais Royal, whose chances for the Imperial sceptre are improving from day to day, but who, at the same time, are looked upon by the actual master with feelings of a daily-increasing aversion and ill-will. Hence, a twofold court-intrigue, carried on by the respective cliques of courtiers, and arriving to a point of wonderful meeting, which it will astonish you to hear of. Men from the nearest intimacy of NAPOLEON are trying to persuade Republican notabilities that the Emperor fully intends to play the part of SYLLA, and to retire to some Tiber of his own after he shall have organized, strengthened and proclaimed the—Republic! This is no joke; it is a fact—asserted to come in all earnest, but without finding people sufficiently gullible to believe in it. It is difficult to find the key to these "dissolving views," except in the wish to delude Democratic aspirations and hatred by visions of a promised state of popular sovereignty. The release of BARBES and a few others of less note, but of similar principles, and the contempt in which JEROME's family is held at Court, as well as by the People, are adduced as converging arguments in support of that strange thesis. Such is the intrigue of the Tuilerists. PERSIGNY is at the head of these jugglers. The courtiers of the Palais Royal have a scheme not less original than the one just told, which it resembles, however, very much. It is again the Republicans whom the tempters turn to. Be patient, they are told, LOUIS BONAPARTE is sure to die *soon*, and *without children*. He is worn out to such an extent that he can hardly walk at all, and was obliged to support himself by leaning on a cane while reviewing his guards. His successor will be the founder of the Republic. Young NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is a good Democrat. He belonged to the *Montagne*, and keeps still fast to the same principles. Once on the throne, he will first use his power to introduce all social reforms in political as well as financial matters—to stretch out his helping hand to all oppressed nationalities—and then to retire into private life—a simple citizen in his country, constituted on a basis of a peaceably-preordered Democratic institution. He will, depend upon it, be the WASHINGTON of France. This is also no joke, and, what is more wonderful, it has found believers, principally in the midst of exiles—Poles, Hungarians and Italians—residing in Paris, and in the enjoyment of special favors and attentions on the part of the JEROME family. CZARTORINSKY and General KLAPKA, for instance, are full of faith in these promises; and as to the French Republicans, there is an underground connection of hope and doubt between the faction of the *Siècle* and the ex-hero of the Crimea. The manager of this intrigue is, however, EMILE DE GIRARDIN, the bosom friend of "Ponplon." The celebrated, or better-to-say, notorious editor of the *Presse* seems himself at the threshold of what has been the maturing running towards of his Tantalus-like career of ambition,—the Cabinet of a Minister of State. He is, or thinks to be, sure of that as soon as his friend shall have become Emperor. They two are to establish the Republic by the force of a dictature for previous organisation. Madame E. DE GIRARDIN—*la femme la plus spirituelle* of France—fully enters into the working of this promising imperial machinery for the confection of a Republic under her husband's auspices. It will not be uninteresting for you to know that Vicomte DE LAUNAY—as she was called some years ago while writing the famous feuilleton articles (*Lettres de Paris*) for the *Presse*—actually went over to Jersey, the isle of exiles, in order to gain over VICTOR HUGO. It was a visit of friendship of course, (it took place last Summer,) but nevertheless it turned out to be a political manœuvre. Madame GIRARDIN [illegible] VICTOR HUGO, [illegible] anxious, like CÆSAR's wife, to keep his reputation unassailable by suspicion, asked some friends not to leave him alone while that lady remained at Jersey. However that may be—and I am pretty well informed on the subject—Madame DE GIRARDIN ventured at last to come out, *before others*, with what was intended but for the author of NAPOLEON the Little. She said all that I have related above in respect to the heir presumptive, who, she insisted, was a very good boy and means honestly with Democracy, firmly resolved to be the founder of the Republic. One of the Poet's sons remarked on this, as I am told, that "the world will surely thank *Monsieur* GIRARDIN *for such a great fact*." As to VICTOR HUGO himself, he declared that he would never enter France again unless it be a Republic, and even then he would examine first what sort of a *Republic it be*. He will be glad, if JEROME's son should prove what he is promised to become, and repudiate a legacy smelling of blood and perjury; but he that VICTOR HUGO, must first see these good things to believe in Napoleonic honesty. Such was the result of Madame E. DE GIRARDIN's mission, for it was a mission, and a double-barreled one, as I am told, its aim having been to gain a partisan for the next Emperor, and to create better feelings towards the present one. NAPOLEON III. would, indeed, readily forgive and pardon VICTOR HUGO for all the *chatiments* he received at his branding pen, if only the Poet would consent to add to the "lustre of his reign" by returning home, and to be classed with "the literary geniuses of the Napoleonic era." He would not be desired to write in glorification of, nor even to be reconciled to, the imperial rule; all that he is wanted to do is to be in France, for that the exile of such a man shall not be an eternal protest of genius against the pretensions to greatness and respectability of successful crime, adored by the servile part of all ranks. NAPOLEON III. has a special desire to be looked upon as the great protector of sciences and arts, of literature and industry. He is anxious to go down to posterity a LOUIS XIV. of his house; but his regime, like his uncle's, seems not to second his wishes. The imperial soil, drained by December bloodshed, is barren of genius. It produces mediocrity peeping on tiptoes, and looking tall over a vegetation of earth-creeping parasites, but greatness it has none to rest the admiring eye upon. The Empire is soared over by birds of prey and sung by impudent sparrows, but the melodious nightingales have flown, or, if any of them remain, they have become listless and mute. A war may be had, votes may be had, millions may be had—genius remains at a distance, or it keeps silent lest it should be made a parade of for the glory of him who betrayed his country, broke his oath and murdered the dignity of his nation. How this NAPOLEON courted the support of genius was fully demonstrated by the eagerness with which ARAGO has, on his refusal to take the oath of fidelity towards him, been notified that no oath is required *of him*—a resolution that signified that the republican astronomer is right to consider the Emperor a man to whom no honest man can promise any allegiance.

There is no possibility of guessing what the next future will be, but that the Napoleonic dynasty, in which even the next succession to the throne—and what throne?—is open to so much doubt and intrigue as we see them displayed before our eyes, will not take root in France's volcanic soil, may safely be prophesied.

Rents and Real Estate.

The posters, "To Let," were never so numerous in this City as since the first of February. During the extreme depression of 1841-'42, they were, perhaps, as numerous, in proportion to population and the number of buildings. The May moving will be a busier time than usual, from present appearances. It will leave more tenements vacant than usual, unless landlords come to their proper senses, meanwhile. They may possibly calculate that because money grows easier in Wall-street, the times will be better—much more encouraging to ambitious young jobbers and aspiring young housekeepers—by the month of May. But they were never more mistaken. Money grows easy mainly because enterprise languishes; because trade has been cut short; because five and eight thousand dollar Broadway rents are to be abandoned, and because the business public have been brought to a realizing sense of the folly of sustaining a fictitious state of values, and an unreal fabric of what has been facetiously called a *high* state of prosperity. We have battled against this species of infatuation and extravagance for years past—faithfully, if not successfully. Success we scarce dared to hope for, while the oldest and ablest heads of the town seemed to be turned by the condition of things in 1852-'53. The warning was put on record from a sense of duty—not from a conviction that it would or could *then* stay the evil. Sad individual reverses and experience could only do this work. They have both come, though not in the desperate form of 1837. Let us be thankful that the times are no harder, but let us not stay the mission of correction and reform. Many leading interests of trade and finance have nearly or quite passed through the fiery ordeal. Their values have been brought down even below a just cash standard; their magnitude, in some instances, lessened to a degree not called for by the real wants and ability of the country. The landlords and real estate speculators—the two classes, if not always combined in the same individual, combining together in motive—have partially escaped the crisis. They had hoped to do so altogether. They still hope to recover *dry footing*, so as to be out of reach of the now subsiding storm, and to be the first to demand a return to the high pressure values of 1853, from which, indeed, they have scarcely consented to yield ground. They will be disappointed. They ought to be disappointed. It would be best, in the long run, for substantial property-holders, unembarrassed by mortgage and other liens, and not run mad by speculation, that it should be so.

We have been accused of "bearing" Real Estate and Rents unjustly. It is not so. We make no war upon *bona fide* landlords, as a class, or individually. Our aim has been to arrest a species of speculation, not less unreasonable than the late railway mania, and which ought to have been given up, but was not, at the same time. A healthy and remunerative condition of trade, to say nothing of its activity, cannot be restored in this City without a radical change in rents in the prominent thoroughfares of business and in the dwelling-house sections of the Island. This change will be tested by the first of May. The down-town tenants, particularly about Wall-street it was noticed in our last paper, have taken the initiative. Other localities will follow. There are houses and offices enough, and to spare, to accommodate all classes of business people. Over one hundred and fifty new offices have been prepared in the vicinity of the Merchant's Exchange, for the first of May, or will be ready earlier if wanted. Warehouses for jobbers and wholesale grocers, and shops for retailers and tradespeople have largely multiplied within the past year or two, all over town, while the inducements to occupy them, under dear rents, have lessened, and the revulsion of business has actually cut short the number of old tenants, without opening the way to new ones.

To every one interested in sustaining high rents, as real estate dealers, who may have thought us unreasonable or pertinacious on this subject, we have afforded free scope, in our own columns to reply. The first communication was in the shape of a plea for Brooklyn property, which we had not directly referred to. It told its own story, and afforded at the same time its own refutation. It was directly absurd in its positions and beneath criticism as an argument. The next was from a City correspondent "M,"—landlord of course—a few days ago, insisting that present rentals scarcely pay simple interest on a "fair valuation" of the property. What is meant by "*fair valuation*," is ably and practically illustrated by another correspondent,—a tenant avowedly—who replies through this morning's paper. The *modus operandi* of exaggerating Real Estate values, which he exposes, in a case coming within his own experience, would seem to leave little room for further argument on the reform of oppressive rents.

Staten Island Ferry.

The lease of Whitehall-slip, which has been held by a few monopolists, terminates on the 1st of May next. For the last thirty years, the proprietors of the Ferry have, by fair means or otherwise, succeeded in renewing their lease privately, about seven years each term, at from four hundred to a thousand dollars. The Legislature recently passed a law by which Ferry leases are to be sold for *ten years, subject to conditions*. The profits of the Ferry are believed to be over fifty thousand dollars a year. For many years, Mr. VANDERBILT has been the sole proprietor, having added to his fortune from this source, as is believed, over a million of dollars. A year or so ago, he sold the Ferry, with the water grants, boats, real estate, &c., &c., to GEORGE LAW and four others, for six hundred thousand dollars. During the whole thirty years it has been one of the worst conducted Ferries within the City limits, the only ruling principle being to get as much out of the Ferry as possible, with the least possible expense. The present proprietors, besides the lease on the New-York side, have secured all the eastern shore of Staten Island from VANDERBILT's dock, including Stapleton and the Quarantine, round to New-Brighton, a distance of two miles; no boat or vessel except their own can land passengers on this thickly-settled part of the Island. The people of the Island have, one and all, without a dissenting voice, been loud and long in expressing their complaints. The boats, with one exception, are old, weak, uncomfortable, and slow—far behind the age. The fare, particularly for freight, is of the most exorbitant character, regulated only by the cupidity of the proprietors. Opposition boats have been put on that would have regulated the whole matter, but having no place to run to, either on the Island or on the City, they were obliged to give up after the expenditure and loss of a large amount of money. In addition to Tompkinsville, (Quarantine,) and Stapleton, a new portion of the Island at Clifton, has sprung up; this section being delightfully situated, embracing the telegraph station and the Narrows, has been settled most rapidly, and has now its churches, schools, good roads and every convenience for the inhabitants. This section of the Island, most of the inhabitants of which resort daily to the City, is without a ferry, although they have the best docks and deepest water on the Island, and must continue without a ferry until the Corporation appropriate suitable docks in the City, which they cannot or will not do. This being the condition of things the people of Clifton have to travel one or two miles through the storms of Winter and the heat of Summer to the ferry or points dictated by the monopolists. The people of Clifton, as well as those of other parts of the Island, call on the Comptroller to insert in his conditions of sale of the Whitehall slip a clause compelling the purchasers of the lease to run their boats with the same regularity to one of the docks at Clifton as they do to Vanderbilt Landing, Stapleton, and the Quarantine. This requirement is not too much now, and in five years hence even greater facilities will be needed.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The leading event of the week is the reappearance, for three nights only, of GRISI and MARIO prior to their departure for Europe. The first of these farewell performances comes off to-morrow evening, on which occasion "I Puritani" will be given. Mr. HACKETT has acted wisely in reducing the prices to one dollar (and fifty cents for reserving seats.) Numbers will avail themselves of this final opportunity of hearing two of the greatest living artistes.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—"Town and Country," (in which BLAKE sustains one of his best characters) and "A Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament," to-night.

To-morrow Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM takes his benefit. There is no member of this or any other company more thoroughly deserving of the public's geniality than this versatile, talented and excellent gentleman. There will, we hope, be a crowded house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Cinderella" will be given to-night for the last time but two. With this week terminates, we are sorry to say, the present engagement of the PYNE and HARRISON troupe. Those who would hear the "Skylark" must not defer their opportunities.

BURTON's THEATRE.—The very popular New-York play of the "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," will be performed to-night—and to-night only—after which the farce of the "Balance of Comfort." To-morrow, the new play called the "Player's Plot," (said to be written by the gentleman who perpetrated "Woods and Flowers" at Wallack's,) will be performed.

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—Afternoon, "The Dumb Man of Manchester." Evening, "The Orphan of Geneva" and "Poor Pillicoddy."

BUCKLEY's OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—One of the best musical burlesques ever brought out here, "Lucrezia Borgia," will be revived to-night. Preceding the Opera there will be an Ethiopian entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD's MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway.—Admirable entertainments and plenty of fun there for those who seek them in connection with burnt cork.

Musical.

The programme for the Opera season of Messrs. OLE BULL & Co., at the Academy of Music, will be found in our advertising columns. The season opens a week from this evening, 19th inst.

Items.

The rehearsals of "Rigoletto" are actively continued at the Academy of Music. In addition to the tenor and baritone, whose engagement we have before announced, the well-known *basso*, MARINI, has been engaged. In the non-arrival of the artists engaged in Europe by MAURICE STRAKOSCH and MARETZEK's former agent, (Mr. ULLMAN,) the female rôles will be taken by Mesdames MARETZEK and STRAKOSCH, and Signori ROSCO and COLETTI will also assist. The ability of the management, and the reasonable tariff of prices, promise an excellent season of Opera. Mad. GRISI and Signor MARIO, it is announced, will give three operatic representations and one concert in New-York previous to their departure for Europe.

Our San Francisco correspondent, under date of Jan. 16, writes: "It is to me pretty evident that this city cannot support two theatres in the present dull times; and as the Metropolitan is closed, and Mr. NEAFIE and his company at the American daily becoming more popular, I entertain but little doubt that his will eventually become THE THEATRE of San Francisco, and the only one profitably patronized. A new local burlesque, by JAMES SIMMONDS and ROBERT F. GREELEY, called 'The Lady Killer,' has just been brought out at the American. Miss JULIA PELBY plays the hero of the piece. The main feature in it is what purports to be a correct representation of the 'Baby Show' which has been advertised to come off this season. 'Robert the Devil,' translated and dramatized from MEYERBEER into English, has also had a run at the American, in the management of which house Mr. N. has associated himself with Mr. HARRY SEDLEY. The Metropolitan, which had been closed for repairs, reopened a few days ago for the benefit of Mr. BOSCHA, when 'Robert le Diable,' 'in all its awful splendor,' as the bills had it, was produced. It had been for two or three weeks in rehearsal, and drew a full house. The Backus and Christy Minstrels have gone to Sacramento, but will return as soon as their hall has been repainted and refitted. NEAFIE, since my last, has played 'Jack Cade', 'Mohammed,' &c."—*Sunday Times.*

TOM PLACIDE has appeared at the Pelican Theatre, New-Orleans, and was most rapturously received. BOURCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON were at the theatre at last accounts, and he was to produce some of his *original* pieces, stolen from the French.

It is said that Mr. WILLARD, late of the Metropolitan Theatre in this City, intends opening the Howard Athenæum, Boston, with a company principally composed of the late company of the Metropolitan. Mr. EDDY is to play a star engagement of two weeks, to be followed by G. C. CHARLES and sister.

Miss KATE SAXON has gone to Charleston, S. C., with SLOAN, engaged for the leading business. We were in error last week in stating that Mrs. AMELIA PARKER was engaged for that situation.

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is announced to appear this week at the National Theatre, Boston.

Mr. DAVIDGE, of the Broadway Theatre, has been elected Director of the Dramatic Fund Society, in room of Mr. CHARLES FISHER.

JOHN BROUGHAM is engaged in writing a new Comedy in five acts for WALLACK.

The *Sunday Courier* brings to light the following remarkable case of dramatic larceny. Something of the same kind has been alleged before:

"SCRIBE—we mean AUGUSTINE EUGENE SCRIBE, the French dramatist, &c.—is, after DUMAS, notoriously the greatest literary pilferer and jobber in the world. He has produced under his own name, or in conjunction with others, some twenty-five or thirty comedies, over one hundred and fifty vaudevilles, some forty grand and more than one hundred comic operas, besides several novels. Many of these have been purchased from unknown authors, altered and brought out by SCRIBE as his own. But one of his greatest literary impositions has just come to light, through the production at Burton's of an original American play in three acts entitled 'Our Set,' written by Mr. MORRIS BARNETT, the accomplished author of the 'Serious Family.' The scene is laid at Washington, and the lobbying and wire-pulling of American politics form the staple of the play.

On the 10th of January, 1837, SCRIBE produced in Paris a five act comedy entitled 'La Camaraderie—ou la Courte-Echelle,' professing to show up the political corruption then existing under the rule of LOUIS PHILIPPE—of [illegible]—in which the entire plot, scenes, characters, and even language, are stolen from Mr. MORRIS BARNETT's play of 'Our Set.' As evidence, we give the dramatis personæ of both pieces, side by side:

FRENCH.	AMERICAN.
Lecomte de Miremont, a Peer of France.	The Hon. Mr. Waverer, U. S. Senator.
Cesarine, his wife.	Mrs. Waverer, his wife.
Agatha, his daughter by a former marriage.	Bertha, his daughter by a former marriage.
Edmond de Varennes, a young lawyer.	Vivian Maiden, a counsellor.
M. de Montlucar, a literary man.	Mr. Ignatius Poodle, a literary aspirant for office.
Zoe, his wife.	Mrs. Poodle, his wife.
Bernadet, a physician.	Dr. Lacquer, a Washington wire puller.
Oscar Rigaud, cousin of Cesarine.	Sapperton Spoonbill, Esq., cousin of Mrs. Waverer.
Dutillet, a publisher.	Mr. [illegible], a publisher.
Saint Esteve, a romantic poet.	Owen Lyndon Weeper, a poet.
Desroussaux, a painter.	Salvator Daub, an artist.
Leonard, Savignac, Pontigny, } Camarades.	The Hon. Mrs. [illegible], Captain Blank, Williams, &c. (of Our Set.)
Domestics, &c.	

The same striking likeness pervades the whole play, with the exception that Scribe has expanded it to five instead of three acts, as in the original.

We have done too little in the way of an original national drama to be able to lose the credit of a single three act play; and we are sorry that the accomplished author of the 'Serious Family' should have allowed so long a time to elapse, before he so justly claimed his own; and we still more regret that he has done so, in such a quiet, gentlemanly way, without stigmatizing the conduct of Mr. AUGUSTINE EUGENE SCRIBE in the terms which it so richly merits."

Anniversary of the Church Charity Foundation of Brooklyn.

The third anniversary meeting of the Church Charity Foundation of Brooklyn, was held last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague-streets, Brooklyn. Bishop POTTER presided. The services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. SCHROEDER, GUION, LEWIS and others, after which Rev. Mr. HASKINS read the annual report, from which we gather the following items: Since the date of the last report the Home for aged and indigent females had received nine additional inmates, whilst during the same period three of the inmates had left. The number remaining and supported by the foundation is sixteen.

The Society have also a home for the reception of orphans and destitute children, in which there are at present eighteen who receive their support and education. Two of the children have died during the year, and were buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The Foundation have therefore a total of thirty-five beneficiaries on their hands. The Treasurer's report shows the amount of money received:

From all sources		$1,911 61
The expenditures are as follows:		
On account of Home for Aged Females	$441 90	
On account of Home for Orphans	803 75	
Rent	700 00	
		$1,945 65
Leaving a balance due Treasurer of		$34 04

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Grace Church, New-York, preached an eloquent and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. xiii. chap., 13th verse,—after which Rev. Dr. VINTON and Bishop POTTER shortly addressed the audience. In the course of his remarks, Mr. VINTON stated that the Foundation had received a donation of 16 lots in Brooklyn, upon which it was proposed to erect the buildings necessary to carry out the object of the charity, as soon as a sufficient amount of funds could be raised. A collection was made for the benefit of the Society.

This is Bishop POTTER's first official visit to the Churches in Brooklyn, and he expressed himself much gratified that it should have taken place on so interesting an occasion.

Death of a Veteran Printer.

The telegraph on Saturday announced the death on Friday of Mr. HENRY ROGERS, of Boston, aged 60 years, formerly publisher of the Worcester *Ægis*, a veteran practical printer, and father to the proprietors of the Boston *Daily Journal*. Mr. ROGERS commenced the printing business when about 14 years of age, and continued in it, filling various positions of trust, to within a very short time of his death—a period of some forty-five years. His indomitable perseverance and persistence in working at the business, against the wishes of his friends, had won for him an enviable reputation for industry. His death is truly mourned by a large circle of friends.

Alleged Robbery of Gold Dust—The Charge not Sustained.

On Friday morning last a returned Australian named LEJOUR came to the Mayor's Office and preferred a complaint against a down-town money broker, whom he charged with abstracting a quantity of his gold dust. In his affidavit he stated that on the 9th day of February he went to a broker's office in Wall-street and asked what they were giving for gold. Several men were in the office, and they said they gave nineteen dollars and something over, the exact amount he did not remember. He said he could not sell at that price, and they finally agreed to give him twenty dollars an ounce for the gold. The deponent, and two other persons who went there with him, then handed the gold to a man behind the counter to be weighed. Upon weighing the gold belonging to the deponent, he declared there was 61 ounces and 6 pennyweight of gold. There were two men behind the counter, and one of them declared that he could not give that price for the gold. The deponent then took his gold to an office in Greenwich-street, having been induced to go there by a man whom he met at the door of the office in Wall-street. This man told him he would there get twenty dollars an ounce. Here his gold was weighed by a man who turned his back to the owner of it, and he could not see him weigh it. The man then told him there was but 45 ounces and 11 pennyweight of gold in the bag. Deponent replied that there was more, and the man then weighed it on the counter before him. He saw that sixteen ounces of his gold had disappeared. The broker finally concluded not to buy the gold.

On Saturday afternoon, the accused parties appeared before the Mayor, and the case was thoroughly investigated. In order to correctly ascertain how much gold was missing, a police officer was forthwith dispatched to the Express Office of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. with the treasure, where it was re-weighed, and found to weigh the original amount. The complainants were satisfied of their error, and the Mayor dismissed the charge, and discharged the parties, who had been wrongfully accused.

Snowball Fracas.

Several exciting scenes were witnessed in various parts of the City, respecting snowball rows, with the old and young. Some persons received "black eyes," others had their faces cut with pieces of ice. Annexed are the particulars of several assaults committed in the manner above described: An aged lady, named Mrs. WILKINSON, was getting out of her sleigh, at the corner of Prince-st. and Broadway, when some mischievous boy threw a snow-ball, which struck her directly in the face and cut her cheek badly. A man named THOMAS, riding alone in his sleigh up Chatham-street on Saturday morning, received a severe blow on the side of his head, which rendered him insensible for half an hour. He was removed to the drug store of LATTING & Co., and with great difficulty was restored to consciousness. A girl, about 12 years old, riding in one of KIPP & BROWN's sleighs, was struck in the breast by a hard-packed snow-ball. Her injury was so severe that her friend was obliged to remove her home. In neither of these instances was any arrest made.

Another Plan for the City Hall.

We have been shown drawings and elevations of a plan for the New City Hall, prepared by Messrs. BOLTON and SCHUYLER. They propose to leave the present City Hall intact—to place on Chambers-street a building similar to it, connecting them by a building 175 feet long, surmounted by a tower 150 feet high, and fronting on Broadway with a portico of 75 feet—the whole setting back from Broadway about 200 feet, forming a quadrangle, enclosed by a double colonnade and gateway fronting towards Centre-street. The plan will be left with Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

A Challenge that Violates no Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to the communication signed "J. H." in your Saturday's issue, all I have to say in reply is, the assertion made by me at the Tabernacle on Monday evening I can clearly prove, and am ever ready to do so, not in a newspaper contest, but upon the American Boards. And I hereby challenge "J. H." to meet me in public debate and prove my assertions unfounded.

DANIEL WALFORD, No. 285 Seventh-avenue.

The Hernandez Case.

FRANCISCO E. HERNANDEZ, the young Spaniard whose case has recently made so much stir in the papers, has commenced a suit in the United States District Court against Mr. STOUGHTON, the Spanish Consul, and Mr. CARNOVELI, for false imprisonment in their recent effort to carry him off to Cuba. A next friend was appointed in his behalf, and CARNOVELI was held to bail in the sum of $2,000. Mr. STOUGHTON was absent from the City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!—AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. 300 pieces rich Brocade Silks from 75 cents to $1 50, worth 8s. and $2 per yard; 700 pieces Harlequin and Satin Plaids, from [illegible] per yard, cheap at 75 cents to $1 75, of the most desirable patterns; [illegible] pieces Plain Colors and Cameleon Silks, from [illegible]; [illegible] high-lustred Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks, from 37 cents to $1 [illegible]. Great reductions in price have been made to meet times.
E. & H. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium [illegible] Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from [illegible]. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufacturers, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's Melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. [illegible] we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and [illegible] World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and advertised as "World's Fair Locks." [illegible] patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Feb. [illegible], 1855.
S. C. HERRING, Esq., New-York—SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you [illegible]. Our manufactory and contents were burned on the [illegible] December, but our valuable books, papers and money, in YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured. [illegible] to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

LINENS! DAMASKS!! LINEN SHEETINGS!!! Just received from auction [illegible] pieces [illegible] Linen, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, warranted all linen. [illegible] Sheeting, all widths, [illegible] bought in the City.
E. & H. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY laboring under a very severe hoarseness, his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds, which should have taken place this day, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY NEXT, the [illegible] instant, when he will offer a large variety of first class securities.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—[illegible] the above celebrated safes, [illegible] Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Interesting Letter from Professor Agassiz, Respecting the Present Management of the Smithsonian Institution.

To the Hon. Charles W. Upham:

DEAR SIR: Every scientific man in this country has been watching with intense interest the proceedings of the Smithsonian Institution ever since its foundation, satisfied, as all must be, that upon its prosperity the progress of science in America depends in a very great measure. The controversies which have lately been carried on respecting the management of the institution have increased the solicitude of its friends with regard to its future prospects in a degree which can hardly be realized by those who are not immediately connected with the great cause of science.

As a foreigner, who has enjoyed but for a few years the privilege of adding his small share to support the powerful impulse which scientific investigations have lately received from those who are the native representatives of science in America, I have thus far abstained from taking any part in this discussion, for fear of being charged with meddling in matters in which I have no concern. There is, however, one feature of the institution itself which may, I trust, justify the step I have taken in addressing you upon this subject as the chairman of the committee elected by the House of Representatives to investigate the proceedings of that establishment.

With the exception of a few indirect allusions, I do not see that any reference is made in the discussion now going on to the indisputable fact that the Smithsonian Institution is *not an American institution*. It was originated by the liberality of a high-minded English gentleman intrusting his fortune to the United States to found in Washington an institution *to increase and diffuse knowledge among men*. America, in accepting the trust, has obtained the exclusive management of the most important and most richly endowed scientific institution in the world; but it is at the same time responsible to the scientific world at large for the successful prosecution of the object of the trust, which is to *increase* and *diffuse* knowledge among men.

Were it not for this universal character of the institution, I would not think it becoming in me to offer any suggestion with regard to it. As it is, I feel a double interest in its prosperity—in the first place, as an institution destined to foster the progress of science at large, and without reference to nationalities or local interests, and next, as more immediately connected with the advancement of science in the country of my adoption.

The votaries of science may differ in their views about the best means of advancing science, according to the progress they have themselves made in its prosecution; but there is one standard of appreciation which cannot fail to guide rightly those who would form a candid opinion about it. I mean the lives of those who have most extensively contributed in enlarging the boundaries of knowledge.

There are two individuals who may, without qualification, be considered the most prominent scientific men of the nineteenth century—CUVIER and HUMBOLDT. By what means have they given such powerful impulse to science? How have they succeeded not only in increasing the amount of knowledge of their age, but also in founding new branches of science? It is by their own publications and by aiding in the publications of others; by making large collections of specimens and other scientific apparatus, and not by the accumulation of large libraries. HUMBOLDT never owned a book, *not even a copy of his own works*, as I know from his own lips. "He was too poor," he once said to me, "to secure a copy of them;" and all the works he receives constantly from his scientific friends are distributed by him to needy students.

Again, there is hardly a scientific man living on the Continent of Europe, who is not indebted to him for some recommendations in the proper quarter for assistance in the publication of their works. I mention more particularly these details about HUMBOLDT, because he is happily still among the living, and his testimony may be asked in a matter of such deep importance to the real progress of science. But the same is equally true of the part CUVIER took in his day in promoting science. All his efforts were constantly turned towards increasing the collection of the *Jardin des Plantes*, and supporting the publication of original researches, giving himself the example of the most untiring activity in publishing his own. In this connection I ought not to omit mentioning a circumstance to which the United States owes the legacy of SMITHSON, which I happen accidentally to know, and which is much to the point, in reference to the controversy concerning the management of the Smithsonian Institution.

SMITHSON had already made his will, and left his fortune to the Royal Society of London, when certain scientific papers were offered to that learned body for publication. Notwithstanding his efforts to have them published in their transactions, they were refused; upon which he changed his will and made his bequest to the United States. It would be easy to collect in London more minute information upon this occurrence, and should it appear desirable, I think I could put the committee in the way of learning all the circumstances. Nothing seems to me to indicate more plainly what were the testator's views respecting the best means of promoting science than this fact.

I will not deny the great importance of libraries, and no one has felt more keenly the want of an extensive scientific library than I have since I have been in the United States; but, after all, libraries are only tools of a secondary value to those who are really endowed by nature with the power of making original researches, and thus increasing knowledge among men. And though the absence or deficiency of libraries is nowhere so deeply felt as in America, the application of the funds of the Smithsonian Institution to the formation of a library, *beyond the requirements of the daily progress of science*, would only be, in my humble opinion, a perversion of the real object of the trust, inasmuch as it would tend to secure facilities only to the comparatively small number of American students who may have the time and means to visit Washington when they wish to consult a library. Such an application of the funds would indeed lessen the ability of the Smithsonian Institution to accomplish its great object, which is declared by its founder to be the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, to the full extent to which they may be spent, to increase unduly the library.

Moreover, American students have a just claim upon their own country for such local facilities as the accumulation of books affords.

If I am allowed, in conclusion, to state my personal impressions respecting the management of the Institution thus far, I would only express my concurrence with the plan of active operations adopted by the regents, which has led to the publication of a series of volumes, equal in scientific value to any production of the same kind issued by learned societies anywhere.

The distribution of the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge has already carried the name of the Institution to all parts of the civilized world, and conveyed with them such evidence of the intellectual activity of America as challenges everywhere admiration; a result which could hardly be obtained by applying the resources of the Institution to other purposes. I am, &c., &c.

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Suffering, Starvation, and Death of Paupers.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Feb. 5.

Those who are blessed with a competency of the "good things of this life," are apt to imagine all the rest of the world in a like condition. While we sit down to tables of plenty, we forget that there are sad tragedies of sorrow and death being enacted all around us. Only when the horrid truth is made plain before our eyes do we fully realize how good a thing it is to have a sufficiency of food and clothing, a proper shelter, friendly hands to care for us, and hearts to love us.

A few days ago we mentioned a sad case of destitution which had come to light in Allegheny. The story of these families' sorrows touched a tender chord in many a heart, and presuming that our readers would be glad to hear more of them, we have obtained, as near as possible, the entire history of the case.

Four families, consisting of four men, four women, and thirteen children, left Germany for the New World. On the voyage two of the women died. On landing in New-York, a portion of the large party of emigrants on the ship were sent back as paupers. The four families, having a small amount of money, were allowed to land. Having acquaintances in this region, they determined to come to Pittsburgh. During their journey hither, they [illegible] supply of food, and clothing altogether [illegible] the inclemency of the season. The [illegible] were oftentimes poorly heated, and [illegible] from one train to another they were frequently compelled to stand shivering in the frosty air for [illegible]. The women, we are informed, had neither cloaks, shawls nor [illegible]. It is not wonderful, therefore, that when they arrived in this city they were all sick, half-naked and half-starved. Their acquaintances, who were extremely poor, received them in their houses in Allegheny, where the ladies of the Benevolent Society found them.

The children were the most severely affected by the sufferings which they had undergone. Their heads were swelled to twice their natural size; and it was at first thought they were attacked by the measles. It proved, however, to be an eruptive disease, caused solely by cold and starvation. Their limbs were frost-bitten, and there they lay in agony upon the floor, without clothing, food, bedding or fuel. The men were also groaning with pain, having denied themselves food in order to divide what morsel they had among their children. The women were suffering terribly too—their breasts and shoulders being perfectly raw and bleeding with the intense frost. In this condition the ladies referred to found them. Physicians were called, bedding, clothing, food and fuel obtained, and a room rented where they would be more comfortable.

The services of proper attendants were also procured. But the delicate forms of the little sufferers had experienced too severe a shock. On Sunday, the 28th, two of them were buried. Another day of last week saw two more laid in the silent grave. Thanks to the exertions of the physicians and others, the rest have been spared and are now in a fair way of recovery, except one of the men, who seems most heroically to have deprived himself of food during his journey from New-York, in order to supply the wants of his little ones. He has been taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, but his recovery is doubtful.

The remaining nine children have been adopted by different German families residing in the neighborhood. We did not learn what disposition has been made of the other adults. We hope, however, that their fellow-countrymen in that quarter of the city will fully attend to all their wants, and assist them to obtain employment, if possible.

Such is the story of these families of paupers.

REWARD FOR THE MISSING YOUNG LADY OF ROCHESTER.—Sheriff WOODWORTH has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the body of Miss EMMA MOORE, who is supposed to have been murdered, and the arrest of her murderer or those who were instrumental in her death. The offer is to extend one year from date, and half the sum is to be paid for the finding of the remains, and half for the arrest of the criminals, if such there are. The missing woman disappeared some three months since, and for a long time active efforts were made to trace out the course which was taken by abductors, (if she was really taken off,) or to penetrate the mystery which enveloped her sudden and altogether unexplained disappearance.—*Rochester Democrat, Feb. 7.*

AN EXPECTED FLOOD.—The heavy fall of snow with which the country about Chicago has been visited, gives rise to apprehensions of a flood, there in the Spring. In 1849, Chicago was visited with a flood, and $120,000 in property destroyed. Besides that, many lives were sacrificed. The water swept away bridges, and flooded the city. Now the snow is very deep, and if it should melt suddenly, or a heavy rain should fall, a more disastrous flood, it is feared, would ensue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rushton's Cod Liver Oil—For Consumption, coughs, colds, scrofula, diseases, &c., &c., only prepared by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late Wm. L. Rushton, originator and senior partner of the late firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. The late firm having been dissolved by its own limitation, I beg leave to announce to its patrons and the public generally that I will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor-House and No. 417 Broadway. Possessing the original recipes of the various popular medicines of the late Wm. L. Rushton, and of all the firms he originated and was senior partner of, and having obtained my knowledge of preparing them from him, I feel that I can safely claim for them the same character for superiority and purity for which they always have been noted. Caution—In purchasing or ordering be careful to specify Rushton's, and see that my name is in full on each label, and my signature over the cork of the cod liver oil, as there are several spurious articles in the market claiming to be genuine Rushton's. Without my name none will be genuine. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., Brandreth's House.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A [illegible] of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

Lectures in the French Language.—Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Pasquall's Institution; to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock P.M.

SUBJECTS:
1. *France in the 11th Century—Les Croisades.*
2. *France in the 15th Century—Jeanne d'Arc.*
3. *France in the 16th Century. La Renaissance.*
4 and 5. *France in the 17th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
6. *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community."
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

Mercantile Library Association.—This institution now comprises upwards of 45,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Library closes at 9 P. M. Terms to Clerks are $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year, in advance. GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.
Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers. JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, Mr. Banks being unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. May (who is an excellent speaker) will take for his subject, *The Rise and Progress of the Anti-Slavery Movement since 1830*. The topic is one which he is peculiarly qualified, both from experience and observation, to treat in an interesting manner.

The Baptist Historical Society.—The first regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held in the Lecture room of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2nd-av., (opposite Astor-place,) on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the usual business will be transacted, and a paper on "*The Early History of the Baptists in New-York*" will be read by the President, D. T. VALENTINE, Esq. The public is invited to attend.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 12—R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Gulick Guard.—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1855. JOHN CONLAND, Chairman. GILBERT C. DEANE, Secretary.

Financial.—$150 DOUCEUR—To be given for a situation in some respectable office, where the advertiser, a gentleman of education and fair address, would have a prospect equal to his merits. Address for two days, COLUMBUS, Times Office.

Independent Candidate for Assistant Engineer—ROBERT CONSTANTINE, of Engine Company, No. 42.

O. U. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 123d ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, on the 22d of February, inst.—ORATION at the Academy of Music, 14th st. The patriotic observance of this day, revived by our Order into a National Holiday, will be celebrated with spirit, and all chapters and members are requested to complete and report their arrangements without delay, to avoid confusion. For though the demonstration must be in harmony with the times, it will, it is trusted, be fully creditable. Members of the Order throughout the State, whose chapters are not reported, are requested to unite with their brethren in the City in their appropriate regalia. The honorable the Chanceries of States are requested to report early the number of chapters or members that will accompany them, that their proper place in line may be assigned.
Delegates to the Convention will please be punctual in attendance on Wednesday evenings.
W. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, No. 262 Grand st.
JOS. C. HULSE, CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretaries.

$250 REWARD.—The New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company offer a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously and feloniously cut the wires of the Company near Wilmington, Del., on the 5th inst., and a like reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person who incited or participated in the commission of the said offence. F. MORRIS, President of the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

EMBOSSING PRESS.—Wanted to purchase a large size second-hand Embossing Press in good order. Address with particulars Box No. 1,8[illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—A few men of the right stamp having the necessary tact and experience, can be profitably employed in this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Address, post-paid, Box No. 1,6[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl of good recommendation, as general housemaid in a small family of 4 or 5 persons; is a neat, plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and baker; will be kind to children, and make herself useful in a permanent situation, as she has good city and country reference. Will take $8 a month, or with a lady who boards. Also, a neat young girl of 16 as children's nurse; will take $3 a month. Call or address No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., (old No. 54.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, Protestants. One as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker and maker of bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Will go together or separate, in City or country. They are highly recommended, and are disposed to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man of good business abilities as collector, salesman, or general clerk. He can come well recommended, and give the best of city references. Would loan his employer $500, on good security. A line addressed to A. A. A., Daily Times office, will meet with immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Young Girl, to do general housework, in the City or country. Is a good plain cook and baker, and a first rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging to please in every respect. Has a good City reference. Please call at No. 223 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, as coachman and waiter, or as coachman, and to assist in waiting. Has the best of City references for competency of driving and caring horses; is well acquainted with this and adjoining cities. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., old No. 54, for two days.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a millinery establishment, who understands book-keeping and selling. The best of references required. Apply at No. 23 Waverley-place after 10 A. M.

TWO LADIES WANTED—To attend in a Dry Goods store. Those that understand the business may apply at DUNN & WILLIAMSON'S, No. 168 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

WET NURSE.—A nice young healthy German woman wishes a situation as wet nurse. She will be found an acquisition to any baby. Apply at the Christian Home, No. 516 6th-av., corner 30th-st.

LAD WANTED—In a wholesale dry good and clothing house. He should reside with his parents. HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos 53 and 55 Dey-st.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—To give evening lessons twice a week in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, &c., at this office, VILLIERS.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a very superior workman to go to Baltimore, to whom a high salary will be paid. Address Box No. 320 Baltimore Post-Office.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, 5 or 6 first-rate plate-workers. None others need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

FOR BOOKSELLERS.—A young man 21 years of age desires a situation in some good house; has had 7 years' experience with city trade in both retail and wholesale departments. Would not object to going South or West, with proper inducements. Can furnish the best of references as to character and business capacity. Address H. H. H., New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,672.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—One who has a thorough practical knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry. He must be a good penman, and have the very best of references. Address M. M., Times Office, Box No. 210, with name, references, residence and amount of salary required.

HOUSEKEEPER.—The friends of a young English lady desire for her a situation in some family, in which she can exercise a general supervision of the domestic arrangements, and at the same time hold a respectable position; she has experience and unusual energy, and will be happy to make herself useful. A note addressed to M. R., this office, will receive prompt attention.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the wealthiest part and best neighborhood that can be wished for—below and within 25 or 30 feet from Canal-st.; is in fee and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 3 hours' ride, by railroad or steamboat, from the City, with good house, water, fruits, &c., and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 13 Broad-st.

WISCONSIN.—Wanted 1,000 to 2,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farms, and located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—Any one wishing to dispose of a small House pleasantly situated in Yorkville, Brooklyn or Jersey City, if near ferry, worth from $1,500 to $3,500, will please address CASH, Times Office, with full particulars as to location, price, size, &c. None but owners treated with.

HOUSE WANTED—To hire from the 1st of May next, a small genteel dwelling-house with Gas and Croton Water; situated between 5th and 9th-avs., and not above 20th-st. Address Box No. 1,411 Post-Office, stating location and price to good tenant, with a small family.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of 6 to 8 persons without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 30th-st. Address N. E. S., at office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—A highly respectable family from Philadelphia, are desirous of renting part of a house where they can have the comforts of housekeeping, from 14th to 20th-st. preferred. References exchanged. Address J. M. F. at this office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 1st day of April 500 loads street dirt and 50 loads good loam to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, HENRY, Times office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,182, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 530 and 527, 8 certificates of $5,000 each.		$40,000
531	1 certificate of	5,000
532 and 533, 2 certificates of $4,000 each,		8,000
534 and 535, 2 certificates of $3,000 each,		6,000
		$[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each,		$20,000
24	1 certificate of	5,481
		$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus [illegible], of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—A note made by Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 25, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 106, $701 56. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers and Brokers, No. 20 Wall-st.

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.

This beautiful fragrant soap, emblematical of Know-Nothingism, should be in the hands of every member of the Order and friends of '76. To be obtained wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & ROBINSON, No. 41 Dey-st., and retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 715 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

EIGHTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Report they have received contributions collected by

their visitors up to Feb. 3 last	$1,300 20
Received by Professor Gibson's Lecture on Psychology	120 00
Received by Committee Ladies' Ball "Musical Academy"	300 00
Received by Contributions in Provisions, Clothing, Shoes, &c.	300 00
Total	$2,020 20
And have expended to same date	1,438 17
In hands of Treasurer Feb. 3	$582 03

The Association supply from 1,000 to 1,200 persons daily (excepting Sundays,) with soup from the house, No. 173 Thompson-st., and from 400 to 500 with provisions, coal, *clothing, shoes, &c., from Depôt No. 173 Prince-st.*; also furnish medicines and medical attendance for the destitute sick.

There is much suffering in the Ward, and the Association appeals with much confidence to the charitable for such further donations as will enable them to relieve the destitute through the severity of the Winter.

Donations of any kind will be thankfully received at the Depôt, No. 173 Prince-st., at which place contributors are invited to call and witness the dispensation of their charities. JAMES WEBB, Chairman.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Treasurer.
J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—A public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, to raise the means for the immediate relief of the suffering poor, will be held in the Supreme Court Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Energetic action is necessary to save them from perishing with cold and hunger, and it is confidently believed that the citizens of Brooklyn will cheerfully and promptly extend that assistance which the unparalleled sufferings of the poor so urgently demand.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1855. (Signed.)

George Hall,	Wm. H. Cary,	Horace B. Claflin,
Daniel Ayres,	John D. Cocks,	H. E. Pierrepont,
Stephen Crowell,	Rollin Sanford,	J. H. Frothingham,
E. B. Chittenden,	E. B. Litchfield,	Edward A. Lambert,
George L. Willard,	Edward Anthony.	

GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.—FREDERIC ADOLPHUS HAAGE, Jr., of Erfurt, Prussia, begs leave to announce that his list of flower seeds may be had on application to Messrs. B. FISCHER & HACHER, No. 23 Liberty-st.

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The undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish,

THE LIFE OF WM. H. SEWARD,
WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS WORKS,
In one handsome duodecimo volume of 400 pages.

A glance at the Table of Contents will show that the Book will be one of great interest and worthy of a widespread circulation. In order to place it within reach of all classes of readers, the price has been fixed at one dollar. The publisher feels that he may confidently rely on the friends of Mr. Seward especially, to aid in the dissemination of a work which will serve to silence misrepresentation, and place in a true light the character and principles of the

LEADING STATESMAN OF THE COUNTRY.

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9. Strike the Cymbal.	24. Hope.
10. Peace, Troubled Soul.	25. Watchman, Tell Us of the Night.
11. Far, Far o'er Hill and Dell.	26. List to the Convent Bells.
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13. Messenger Bird.	28. Triumphant Zion.
14. Widow of Nain.	29. Hark, Ten Thousand Voices Cry.
15. Adeste Fideles.	30. Sound the Loud Timbrel.

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For ladies, some in hunting-cases	35 to 100
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Bracelets	5 00 to 90 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	10 00 to 55 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Keys	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 8 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 50 to 10 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear-rings	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tableforks, per set	13 00 to 23 00
Silver Cups for children	[illegible] 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 3 50
Gold armlets for children, per pair	3 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 2 00
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Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
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He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over [illegible] years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

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TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., import and offer for sale at low prices wholesale,
Gelatine French, White and Red, different qualities.
Gelatine Cooper.
Mustard, English assorted brands, in kegs, bottles and foil.
Salad Oil, in bottles and baskets.
Salad Oil "Sublime," in bottles and bulk.
Castille Soap, white and mottled.
Liquorice Caraway Seed, Sal Soda, Indigo, Arrow Root, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c., &c.

FRANCIS N. BANGS, No. 31 Wall-st., is appointed a Commissioner within and for the State of New-York to take acknowledgments, &c., of deeds, &c., for lands lying within the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, and take depositions to be used in the State of Pennsylvania.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

SWEDENBORG AS A MAN OF SCIENCE.—A lecture on the *Scientific Character of E. Swedenborg* will be delivered by Professor BUSH on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Reduction for families.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL ... Lessee.

THE MANAGEMENT—Have the honor to announce to the public that the regular season of Opera will commence on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1855,
with Verdi's celebrated Opera Seria,
RIGOLETTO,
(FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,)

When it is hoped that the care and attention bestowed upon the minutest details of Costume, Scenery and Appointments, the additional comforts made in the interior of the house, together with the large corps of Vocal and Instrumental Performers and EMINENT ARTISTS ENGAGED, and in treaty with, and the conformity of PRICES TO THE POPULAR STANDARD, will insure the support and good will of the People of New-York.

OPERAS TO BE PERFORMED DURING THE SEASON.

Rigoletto, 1st time ... Verdi	Etoile du Nord, 1st time ... Meyerbeer
Giuglielmo Tell, 1st time ... Rossini	Masaniello ... Auber
Trovatore, 1st time ... Verdi	Le Nozze di Figaro,
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together with revivals of standard favorite Operas.

REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle	ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle	FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery	TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats. (To be secured in the day-time only)	FIFTY CENTS.

Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $3 to $20.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It has been suggested to the Managers by many warm friends of the Opera, and also by the peculiar features of the times, *to divide the regular seasons into*

SUBSCRIBERS' SEASONS OF TWELVE NIGHTS EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 12 nights. (Seats secured) ... $10

During the first subscription of 12 nights the Manager guarantees that the new Opera

RIGOLETTO, by VERDI,
and WILLIAM TELL, by ROSSINI,

will positively be produced. On the opening night, MONDAY, 19th of February, 1855,

Sig'r BEAGIO BOLCIONI, and
Sig'r ETTORE BARILI,

will make their first appearance before an American public.

The management have permanently secured the services of the most favorite Artists in this country; among them are

CESARE BADIALI,	Mad. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
DOMENICO LORINI,	Mad. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
LUIGO ROCCO,	Signor COLETTI, &c., &c.

The management have also received information from their agents in Europe and Havana, that engagements are pending with

SIGNORA FREZZOLINI,
MADAME VIARDOT-GARCIA,
SIGNOR NERI BERALDI,
SIGNOR MARINI, and
OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS,

some of whom are expected in the course of the month.

The CHORUS and ORCHESTRA will consist of 100 Performers, most carefully selected, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE TO SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—As the amounts received from the subscriptions are considered as separate from the regular monetary business of the establishment, the manager has the pleasure to announce that James Phalen, Esq., and Henry A. Coit, Esq., have kindly consented to act as Trustees, and will hold such amounts in trust until the termination of the period of subscription.

The Box Office will be open at the Academy of Music, for subscription and securing seats, on MONDAY, 12th of February, and during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, by unanimous request, the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Introducing all the gems.

Lucrezia Borgia	Miss A. [illegible]
Gennaro	G. S. Buckley.
Duke Alphonso	W. Percival.
Orsini	R. Bishop Buckley.
Lords, Courtiers, &c.	Company.

Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

N. B.—Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Benefit of G. W. Reeves, door-keeper.

LAFARGE'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces that the FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, supported by Signors SUSINI and BADIALI, and a powerful Corps Lyrique, will be given, prior to their departure for Europe, on the 1st inst., at this new and elegant, spacious and commodious establishment, and will commence on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 13, with (for the only time) Bellini's Grand Opera of I PURITANI—(The Puritans.)

Second Opera Night, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14. Further particulars in future advertisements.

In order to reduce the price of admission to the lowest possible remunerating standard, Mr. HACKETT has determined that, to these last performances in America of the greatest Lyrique Artists of the age, the entrance Tickets will be ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

Tickets, with Reserved Seats, $1 50; Private Boxes, according to locality and capacity, $6 to $20.

Box Office open on Monday morning, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. BENEFIT OF MR. BROUGHAM. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, when will be presented (first time this season) the Comedy of the GAME OF LIFE.

Adam Greenleaf	Mr. Blake
Rupert Webb	Mr. Lester
Doctor Drake	Mr. Brougham
Rose Greenleaf	Miss Rosa Bennett
Widow Joybell	Mrs. Brougham
Lyttel Wyndham	Mrs. Stephens

Together with (first time) the serio-comic, romantic, legendary Drama of O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

Phelim O'Flanagan	Mr. Brougham
Mary O'Flanagan	Mrs. Stephens

In the course of the piece will be exhibited THE HUMORS OF AN IRISH FAIR. Mr. Brougham will sing "The Rovin' Blade," and Dance with Mrs. Phillips an Irish Jig. New jig country dance by all the characters.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, one night only, the New-York Play of THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. C. Cokepath, the Merchant, Drunkard, Maniac and Mendicant, Mr. Burton. With the Comedy of A BALANCE OF COMFORT. With Mr. Jordan and Miss Raymond.

TUESDAY—the new and successful Play of THE PLAYER'S PLOT, And the Comedy of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

WEDNESDAY—DAVID COPPERFIELD will be revived.

FRIDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.

Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella ... Miss L. Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, will be presented Morton's fine comedy, in 5 acts, of TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Lester; Cosey, Mr. Blake; Rosalie Somers, Mrs. Stephens.

After which, the excellent Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most Chaste, interesting and beautiful performances AFTERNOON and EVENING, selected with an especial eye to the entertainment of families. MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1855 EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA and POOR PILLICODDY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on exhibition.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—We have changed our business location from No. 74 William-st. to No. 32 Warren-st.
SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., for the manufacturing and sale of ladies' bonnets, of silk, satin, velvet and other similar material. Also straw goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, parasols, flowers, and such other articles appertaining to a business of this character. They will occupy the lofts of No. 32 Warren-st., over Messrs. SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.
WILLIAM ALLASON,
JAMES F. ALLASON,
SAM'L H. TERRY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 97 Nassau to No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand an extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAM,
No. 10 Broad-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAM,
New-Orleans, La.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—CAPT. DALTON, late of the British Army, and Graduate of the Royal Veterinary College; member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, &c., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, in the Stuyvesant Institute Lecture Room, on MONDAY, 12th instant. Tickets 25 cents. And also THREE LECTURES, viz.: On the Osteology or Bony Form, and usual Affections of Joints of Horses on FRIDAY, 16th instant; Structure and Functions of the Foot, and principles of Shoeing, TUESDAY, 20th instant; and practice of Shoeing, and likewise Plateing of Race Horses, on FRIDAY, 23d instant. Tickets, $1 the series, or 25 cents each. These lectures will be illustrated by DRUMMOND-LIGHT ILLUMINATED DRAWINGS, and life-size PORTRAITURES of celebrated English RACE and STUD HORSES. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and lectures at 8 each evening. Tickets to be had at Room No. 1, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, or at the doors, each lecture evening.

BEARDED LIKE THE PARD.—Are those who have used GRAHAM'S ONGUENT. Young man, if your beard won't grow, or is thin and weak; or if your head is bald, my magical Onguent will "force" it to grow strong, luxuriant and glossy in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. I have sold the same thing now for over three years, and have never had a complaint. Wear your beard, and you will not have the toothache; [illegible] sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, [illegible] Broadway, and No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 45 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARNINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, [illegible], Albany; SPALDING, [illegible], Boston; [illegible], Washington, D. C.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—COOL & DICKINSON, manufacturers, have a depôt at No. 5 Canal-st., near Centre-st., where they will sell at their factory prices first quality sash [illegible] doors at $1 50, common doors for $1, outside blinds for 15 cents per foot, &c., &c.

Real Estate Valuation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent "M." in the *Times* of the 8th, asserts that "a careful calculation will show that the net income from the productive property of the City of New-York equals but a small per centage upon its actual value, scarcely exceeding six per cent upon its fair valuation." I do not suppose that this communication will enlighten M., but it may some others of your readers, as to the cause of this. It must be apparent to every one that the per centage of net income will depend entirely upon the "*fair valuation*." Simply to show how this fair valuation is made, and its effects on both owners and renters, is my present object. For the last few years I have occupied a house in the upper part of this City. It is one of a block which was erected in the year 1846, at a cost by average for house and lot, of $4,200. At its completion it was leased for two years at $350 per year—a fair rate on its cost—yielding the owner seven per cent. net income. At the expiration of the lease a three years' renewal was solicited at the same rate; there having been nothing expended on the house or lot in the interim, the tenant very naturally supposed it to be worth no more than before. But the owner said "No," he "couldn't think of such a thing." He had "been offered $5,200 for the house, and it was well worth that sum," and in short, that at the old rate it was not paying six per cent. on a "fair valuation." Now the truth was that a dealer in "up town" lots had offered him five lots which he was asking $1,100 each for, although they cost but $800 the year previous, and dear at that, for one of the houses. Of course my landlord had not accepted the offer, as the lots, at his "fair valuation," were not worth what the house and lot I occupy originally cost. But it was a good enough reason for his advancing the rent, which at his idea of a fair rate on the valuation should be $550 per year. Rather, however, than lose a good tenant, he consented as a great favor to renew the lease for three years at $500, which amount netted him near ten per cent. on cost value, though but "little over six per cent. on his '*fair valuation*.'" Before the expiration of this second term the owner had traded off the whole block in exchange for some other property, principally vacant lots in the suburbs. In this trade the houses were estimated worth $7,000, as they were paying a rental equivalent to seven per cent. on that sum. The lots traded for I know nothing about, but the presumption is that they were at a correspondingly advanced rate; after the manner of that sage boy, doubtless a real estate speculator in embryo, who sold his dog for $50, and took two puppies in payment at $25 apiece.

With the advent of our new owner came quite a renovation. Gas and some other conveniences were introduced, and the house painted, at, however, a most unheard of cost, if what the new owner says is true. The rent has always kept pace with the new owner's exalted opinion of the "fair valuation," and for the coming year is fixed at the reasonable rate of $700—a sum, in the opinion of the owner, and in the language of "M." "scarce, ly exceeding six per cent on a fair valuation." Precisely what the present owner's valuation is I do not know, but believe it to be from $7,500 to $8,000; this, Messrs. Editors, I do know, that the whole amount expended on the property for actual additions to its value, since the erection of the house, should not exceed $300, which, with $4,200, the original cost, makes the actual cash cost $4,500. Those occupying the other houses in the block, and I might with safety say three-fourths of all who rent dwellings in and around New-York, need have no doubt but that they are paying the owners a net income of from 12 to 15 per cent. on the actual cash cost of the premises they occupy, howsoever much owners may be in doubt of their property paying them scarcely exceeding six per cent. on a *fair valuation*. Oh! but says, or would say, such as your correspondent "M." "the intrinsic value of property in our City has much increased during the past few years, and the increased value of the lot alone on which the house stands that you occupy must be very considerable." Yes, I reply, the "fair valuation" of lots such as the one referred to is now considered to be from $3,500 to $3,000, whereas eight years ago they were not thought cheap when sold for $1,000. But does this estimate of value have any other origin than the rate of income derived from the improved lots in the vicinity? Because a house costing —— dollars, on a lot of this character brings $700 rent, therefore the lots are worth so much. And reasoning round in a circle, because the lots are worth so much, and it costs —— dollars to build a house such as that I occupy, therefore the rent should be not $700 but $750. Thus advancing from year to year in a sort of arithmetical progression. Who can tell where it will end?

T. E. S.

Post-Office Mismanagement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to make a few remarks through your journal, on our present Post-Office Department, as I am one of the many who suffer, and have suffered from its mismanagement. Being in New-Brunswick, N.J., during the past month, I visited the Post-Office in that place twice a day, in expectation of letters from New-York. On the 30th ult. I received two, and on looking at the post-marks, I found them dated New-York, Jan. 25; so that after all, I have come to the conclusion that this is not the lightning age, when it takes five days to transmit a letter the distance of thirty miles. It put me in mind of the old slow coaches of days gone by, but even these would beat that sort of traveling. I think, though, it is not the fault of the "iron horse" of the present day, but rather the fault of a set of careless officials, who seem to belong to the days of slow coaches. On arriving here on the 1st inst., I learned that a letter, (and an important one,) had been sent to me on the 20th ult., and was posted time enough for the evening mail, which arrives there at 7½ o'clock; and although I called regularly up to the evening of the 31st, I did not get it.

While in New Brunswick, I saw a letter delivered to a person named JAMES KENNY, and on looking at the directions, found that it was addressed to one AUGUST KEINLE, Market-street, Newark—the directions being in a plain, legible hand. Now I ask, Mr. Editor, who is to blame for all this irregularity? To whom shall we look for redress in such cases? The country office throws the blame on the City, and the City on the country; so it is, from one to the other. We may boast of being the smartest people in creation, but so far as our Post-Offices are concerned, we are most assuredly behind time.

J. S. M'S.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales were made of 250 bbls. Pots, at $6 50 —6 [illegible]. Pearls are nil and nominal. The Inspection Warehouse contained, this morning, [illegible] bbls. Pearls, and [illegible] bbls. Pots—in all, [illegible] bbls.

COFFEE—Has not varied. The sales of the day reach [illegible] bags Java, at 13½c.; 1,400 bags Rio, at [illegible]c. [illegible] bbls.; and [illegible] St. Domingo, at [illegible]c. cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is less active and [illegible] buyers. The sales include 1,000 bales here and in transitu, within our revised range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8⅞	8⅞	9	9
Middling Fair	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
Fair	9⅞	10	11	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather depressed, but are not lower. The supplies are moderate, as is likewise the general demand. The day's sales amount to 5,800 bbls. We quote:

[illegible]

The sales of Canadian add up 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $8 75@$8 [illegible] in bond, and $9 37½@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl., showing an easier market. Southern is without essential change—the day's sales embracing 1,200 bbls., at $8 87½@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite, and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is scarce and is re[tailing] at $2 87½@$3 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is also selling, in a small way, at $6 25@$7 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for. Jersey, at $4 00, and Brandywine, at $4 87½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is without variation. Only 4,000 bushels fair Canadian White, free, brought $2 10. About 800 bushels Jersey Rye were obtained at $1 25. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is scarce and held above the views of purchasers, at $1 03 and upwards for Southern, ℔ bushel. Some sales were rumored at $1@$1 01 ℔ bushel; but they were not authenticated.

HAY—River is inactive at 90c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that with the exception of a few parcels coastwise, we have had no arrivals this week; and as the stock at its commencement was very light, sales have been much restricted. The stock being so light and receipts very limited, importers have advanced their prices to such an extent that the trade are very reluctant about operating; were it not for the firmness on the part of holders, the stock in first hands would all have been taken during the week. An advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb. has, however, been obtained by actual sales to the trade, and the Hides on hand are held still above my quotations. Purchases to a considerable extent have been made in neighboring markets. With the present light receipts and stock, it is difficult to venture what the price will be a month hence, as 100,000 Hides per month is but a light receipt for this port, and a falling off from that must be sensibly felt. The receipts during the week are 1,250 Hides, coastwise. Sales have been:

2,037 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. at 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,330 dry Paraguay, 20@22 lbs., at 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,346 dry Vera Cruz 18 lbs., at 17½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco 20½ lbs., at 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 317 dry Vera Cruz, 16 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 1,044 dry Barcelona 23@25 lbs. 16½c.@16½c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 160 dry Porto Rico 26 lbs., at 13½c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 1,238 dry Truxillo, 19 lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos., as they run; 743 dry Curacoa, 24 lbs. at 17c. for the dry and 15c. for the salted, 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 1,250 dry California, 20½ lbs. at 17c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 700 dry California, 20 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 2,763 dry California Kips, 11 lbs., at 14c., 6 mos., rejected water damaged; 266 green salted California, 50 lbs. at 8c., selected to go East; 1,173 green salted Western, 65 lbs. at 7¼c., 6 mos.; 480 dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 11½c., cash, as they run; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello, (in Philadelphia,) 22@23 lbs. at 18c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 1,300 Rio Grande, (in Salem,) 20½ lbs. at 23c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,100 dry Manilla buffalo, (in Boston,) 28 lbs. at 7c., 6 mos., as they run, delivered there; 4,000 dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22@23 lbs. at 18c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged. The stock on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 21,600, as follows: 600 dry Buenos Ayres and Paraguay; 14,200 dry Orinoco, (9,610 of which just arrived;) 4,300 dry African, (East Coast;) 600 dry Mexican; 300 dry Savanilla; 300 dry-salted Maranham; 1,600 dry Southern and Texas; 1,500 dry West India; 500 dry California.

Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *Cesura*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 hides; the *Augustura*, from Orinoco, with 15,000 hides; the *Clara Borgess*, from Porto Cabello, with 4,000, sold to arrive; the *Sarah Parker*, from San Francisco, with 6,000, the *E. Corning*, from San Francisco, with 7,000 hides, and others.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, at 25c.@30c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at 20s.@32c., usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and wanted, at $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Nothing further has been transacted in this line.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL observes that the week commenced with an active demand, and sales of Buenos Ayres Middle Weights were made at 22c.—an advance of 1c. ℔ lb. over last week's sales; towards the close, Buenos Ayres brought 23c., and 24c. was obtained for a very superior lot of Heavy Weights. At these prices transactions have been very extensive, larger than for some time previous, and sales would probably have been heavier, but for the light stock of Middle Weights, which is mostly in demand. The stock of all descriptions of Hemlock is much reduced, being only 53,000 sides, which is principally Light and Heavy, while Oak Tanned has increased, and now foots up 25,95[illegible]. The demand for Oak is steady, but without any alterations in price. Sales for the week up to last evening, are 56,900 sides Hemlock, and 5,400 do. Oak. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, Good All Weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 18½c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 16½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@23c.—On six months credit.

LIME—Remains as noticed in our last.

MOLASSES—About 200 bbls. New-Orleans brought 25c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and is held at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is also less abundant, and is not generally offered under 54c.@55c. ℔ gallon. These enhanced claims check transactions. Tar and Resin are unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is extremely dull and heavy at 78c.@80c. ℔ gallon. Whale parcels are now quoted as low as 74c.@75c. ℔ gal. Lard is in request and is firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving—300 bbls. realized to-day at $12 87½@$13 for old Mess; $15 25 for new Prime, and $14 50@$14 37½ for new Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. The sales of Cut Meats include about 540 pkgs., chiefly Hams, at 7½c.@8c., with some Shoulders at 5½c.@6c., and 200 boxes Bacon Sides, Western cut, at 6½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand and firm, with sales of 270 lots, at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. There were 175 bbls. taken at $5 25@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$12 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c., and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive, yet regularly quoted at $27@$28 ℔ tierce. The sales of Beef Hams add up 80 bbls., at $16 ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are in fair request, at full quotations.

RICE—There have been 150 tierces disposed of at previous figures.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus:

GOAT—There is a fair demand for Prime Heavy Curacoa, while light and medium are neglected. The stock of Curacoa on hand consists principally of the latter. Sales are 160 bales heavy Curacoa at 45c. cash, and 48c. six months; 17 bales Rio Hacha Goat and Kid, at 22c. six months.

DEER—I notice sales of 2,000 lbs. Arkansas at 25c. cash, and 7,000 lbs. Missouri, to arrive, at 25c. There are no Foreign on hand, and but few Domestic arriving.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but firm, with but limited sales.

TALLOW—Prime is selling slowly at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The day's transactions comprise 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 33½c.@34½c.; and 40 hhds. Drudge at 34c. cash ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at 3s. 6d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 10½d.; and 600 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, there were taken 50 hhds. Bacon at 30s. For Bremen, there were shipped 100 bales Cotton at ½c.; and 150 bbls. Provisions at 2s. 6d. For other ports, the engagements were limited at old rates. The latest charters have been: A Sardinian ship to load Sugar at San Juan, Cuba, to London, at £2 10s.; a bark to Toulon, 3,000 bbls. Provisions, $1 ℔ bbl.; one of 201 tons, from Sicily to Philadelphia, $2,600; one of 260 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $2,700; a brig from Honduras to New-York, Mahogany, $15 ℔ thousand; a schooner from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, 40c. and $3; a brig from North Side Cuba to New-York, about $3 for Molasses; British schooner *King of the Forest*, 126 tons, home from Jamaica to a direct port in Great Britain, £400; a schooner, 117 tons to St. Domingo and back, $900; a brig, 1,600 bbls. to Aspinwall, $1,075; one of 1,400 bbls. to St. Thomas $600; a schooner, 1,300 bbls. to Martinique, 90 cents ℔ bbl.; three vessels to Cardenas, empty hogsheads, $1, and Box Shooks, 12½c.; a brig, 1,100 bbls., to a Windward W. I. Island, and a schooner from Attakapas to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, *Exclusive of Specie, for the week ending Feb. 6, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:*

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.	1855. Bbls.	1855. Value.
Liverpool	2,043	$33,000	2,261	$21,410
London	3,329	30,000	—	—
Wales	6,740	60,741	—	—
Bristol	2,651	22,135	—	—
Havre	15,700	138,940	—	—
Antwerp	100	787	1,000	9,125
Australia	—	—	110	792
New-Granada	—	—	130	1,126
Central America	—	—	30	301
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
French W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish W. Indies	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	[illegible]	$108,[illegible]	—	—
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Total in January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RYE.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	4,167	$10,807	5,460	$12,[illegible]
Rotterdam	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
Antwerp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$2,241,094	[illegible]	$2,572,046

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	40,302	$56,807	102,454	$108,749
Hamburg	—	—	2,108	2,739
Amsterdam	—	—	100	125
Cuba	—	—	403	451
Swedish West Indies	—	—	101	105
British West Indies	400	611	437	477
British North America	—	—	400	430
Total for the week	41,292	$65,206	107,156	$114,181
Total previously	556,457	764,969	2,016,548	1,796,776
Total since 1st July	597,689	$820,166	2,123,704	$1,910,957

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,236	$6,300	—	—
Havre	100	500	—	—
New-Granada	—	—	20	120
Porto Rico	500	2,727	—	—
Dutch West Indies	—	—	20	118
Danish West Indies	50	244	—	—
French West Indies	—	—	200	984
British West Indies	20	112	273	1,719
British North America	400	2,090	546	2,973
Total for the week	2,456	$11,973	1,067	$5,464
Total previously	33,193	134,153	30,465	243,834
Total since 1st July	35,649	$136,126	31,532	$183,978

BEEF.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	250	$4,500	1,250	$21,730
London	—	—	440	13,470
Bristol	400	8,020	—	—
Bremen	—	—	200	3,445
Antwerp	50	922	—	—
Venezuela	30	300	—	—
New-Granada	—	—	200	3,000
Hayti	25	312	16	263
Cuba	30	403	—	—
Danish West Indies	40	535	—	—
Swedish West Indies	—	—	20	246
British West Indies	60	405	46	601
British North America	1	17	11	110
Total for the week	885	$15,340	2,353	$[illegible]
Total previously	24,892	387,591	39,728	[illegible]
Total since 1st July	25,757	$403,931	42,081	$957,188

PORK.

	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.	Bbls. and trcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	1,045	$20,315
London	—	—	170	[illegible]
Bristol	140	$2,240	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	140	2,074
Australia	—	—	200	3,272
New-Granada	—	—	252	3,156
Porto Rico	35	538	—	—
Venezuela	30	443	—	—
Cuba	60	650	263	4,287
Hayti	150	2,361	79	[illegible]
Swedish W. Indies	—	—	131	1,836
Spanish W. Indies	—	—	80	1,137
British W. Indies	104	1,172	261	2,415
British N. America	100	1,150	165	2,319
Total for the week	619	$8,460	2,741	$53,404
Total previously	42,457	574,034	92,075	1,188,043
Total since 1st July	43,076	$582,494	95,316	$1,313,441

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFER TO

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. Y. PORCHER, M. D. and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, Mr. R. B. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D. and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO DAY. TERMS REDUCED ONE HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York. Ladies' Writing Class at 10½ o'clock A. M. daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's Classes at 9 A. M. and 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms reduced to $5 for 10, or $10 for 25 lessons, including stationery. Private Instruction, $15 for 20 or $25 for 30 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate desk. Book-keeping. Terms reduced this week from $25 to $12 50 per quarter of three months. Board and Stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms payable in advance.

L. D. BUCKINGHAM, A. M., (Harvard,) No. 8 [illegible]-place, Private Tutor in the Classics, French, Mathematics and ordinary English Branches. Refers to President Sparks and President Walker of Harvard College; Professors Channing, Felton and Bowen of Cambridge; Mr. E. S. Dixwell, Esq., late Head Master, and Francis Gardner, Esq., Head-Master of the Public Latin School, Boston; Rev. H. W. Bellows and Rev. Samuel Osgood of this City.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, No. 25 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February, 1855. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Potts, Hutton, Higbee, & H. Wainwright, Messrs. Carter and Mr. Brevoort, Esq., Hon. George C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c. &c.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 59 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., will receive pupils this week at only $5. Each student will be taught practically to keep books by double entry. Those who enter first will have extra advantages. Private lessons this day. Only $10 for a full unlimited course.

INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, &c. For a plan so simple that any one may attain proficiency in a very short time. Adults who have neglected their education are particularly requested to notice this. Ladies and gentlemen, who prefer being taught by female teachers, can have the services of the advertiser's daughters. Apply at No. 209 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 10 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with every convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils as will [illegible] offer additional facilities for Female Education.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House. Arrangements [illegible] pupils in each of the two departments. The [illegible] thorough, systematic and [illegible].

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible], on Washington-square [illegible] No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 200 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENING for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by mail.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times.—viz.: 6 octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $260; one grand Piano, $400, cost $800; Fink's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $125, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.

McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 298 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADSBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $365 FOR $200.—It is a beautiful, highly-finished instrument, of superior tone, is new, and warranted rosewood. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

AGENCIES.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—The advertiser, being about to leave for Europe, where he purposes spending some time, especially in Paris and London, would be happy to take charge of any business commission, such as purchasing choice Wines, or Furniture, Agency for Patent Rights, Commissions for the Grand Exposition or confidential negotiations of any kind, yielding a moderate remuneration, for the services rendered. Satisfactory testimonials as to capability and respectability will be given. Communications addressed to TRAVELER, care of Messrs. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 20 Broadway, will receive immediate attention.

FINANCIAL.—Wanted, a reliable gentleman to patent some important and most useful improvements in a public vehicle, practical judges having pronounced most highly in favor of them. Even moderate success would be a fortune. Principals only treated with. Address ANGLO-AMERICAN, Box No. 3,386, Post-Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE PROPRIETORS—A man of experience and business habits, at present engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance Agency business, would take charge of one or more estates in those various branches, being a builder by profession. Terms reasonable. Apply or address J. L. B., Stuyvesant Insurance office, New-York.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. 30 and 40 Greenwich-st., has in store superior teas, refined sugars and syrup, family groceries, &c., all of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the subscriber, situated on the Jersey-road, in the most central part of Elizabethtown, N. J., recently built in modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides small cellars, wash-room, bathing-room, large garret, pantries, &c.; all in complete order, with a fine garden, affording an ornamental, convenient and desirable residence for a genteel family as can be found in the vicinity. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. JAS. O. HALSEY, at The Bank of New-York, or at the law office of Jas. F. Meeker, in Elizabethtown, of

JAS. F. MEEKER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and counter cellar, No. 100 West 36th-st., third house west of Broadway; has all the modern improvements, and is built in the very best style; size of lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 in depth; house 50 feet deep, with laundry attached in the rear. Inquire on the premises.

Also, a store to let, corner of 6th-av. and 31st-st. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three-story basement, with eleven rooms in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 100 feet front, 140 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,500, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN H. BURK, No. 28 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 122 BROOME-ST. FOR SALE.—The house is modern in its construction and conveniences and is connected with the sewer in the street. House 27x40; lot 25x100; price $7,000. Any person in want of a comfortable and convenient house, and willing to give the above amount, can examine it any time after 10 o'clock A. M., by calling on the subscriber at the above number.

JOHN B. FRANKARD.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av.; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 212 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No. 126 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 243 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door north of 27th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 135 West 31st-st.

JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince, replete with the modern conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room &c. Terms accommodating. Apply to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 40, with extension, built in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent; situated on 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The three-story and basement brown stone house, No. 87 West 28th-st., size 21 by 55; lot 100 feet. Apply for three days to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near Fort Greene. Also, one to let. For terms which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, has five [illegible] with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6 acres, with a front of about 500 feet on the old road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards a quality of situation, improvements, lawn, shrubbery, &c., it perhaps not surpassed, as no expense has been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling-house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. G. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. If the property is not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern-built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, ceiling, &c., pleasantly situated on Kent-av., about one block from [illegible]. They will be sold at public sale on the 15th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars, apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 132 Chatham-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm at public sale, located in Hunterdon County, N. J., 12 miles from the White House Station, Central Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from the City. Said farm contains 166 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a good frame house, with all the modern improvements; a good farm-house and all the necessary out-buildings in first-rate order. The house is situated in a beautiful grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The garden contains a good assortment of fruit trees and 300 hardy grape vines in bearing condition. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Further particulars will be given by applying to E. R. BIDDLE, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., office No. 3, or to the subscriber, on the day of sale, which will take place Wednesday, February 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

E. BIDDLE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 300 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 107 Walker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—For sale at a bargain—of six acres, in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City; the house and out-buildings are new, complete, and in modern style, with a lawn of 1½ acres, laid out with fruit, evergreen, and other trees, fish and ice pond; the buildings and improvements have alone cost $8,000. Price $10,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1½ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depôt. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is on eminence overlooking the entire village on the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depôt Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN No. 303 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., one and a quarter miles from the depôt. Five acres land, with double cottage (two and a half stories) house, and every requisite outbuilding.

W. E. POWELL, No. 305 Broadway.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bed-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, plus with glass, china, beds, &c. There is a coach-house, a fine well of water and 4 acres and 63-1,000th of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 50x116 feet, the one next 50x103 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet on the opposite side in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire at No. 62 Chatham-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of [illegible]. Address Box No. 2,213, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,500. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $7,000; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,500; South 8th-st., $4,000. Cottages from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms.

J. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—That spacious and convenient House, No. 220 Henry-st., one door from Atlantic-st.; size, 25x50, lot 100. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 18th-st., near Irving-place, in complete order, possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. The place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two handsome Lots on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, and some fine Villa sites in the village of Flushing, L. I., only 40 minutes from New-York via railroad and steamboat. The above will be given in part payment for comfortable House and Lot either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address F. B., Times Office.

LOT FOR SALE.—The cheapest lot on Murray Hill, Lexington-av. and 38th-st.; also many others in that vicinity, by ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 400 feet water front, and sufficient depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building national yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. To see easy. Apply to

DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Lease of 4 lots, with buildings and sheds, in 28th-st., will be exchanged for property in the country. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 136 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 80 acres, within 1½ miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, for real estate in New-York City, Jersey City or Brooklyn, well situated, for two or more farms; surrounded by water on two sides; in a good state of cultivation; half a mile from railroad depôt; cars running hourly to and from New-York. For particulars inquire of B. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. 226 West 30th-st., New-York.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 246 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st., now occupied as a dry goods store and dwelling, and is offered to a responsible tenant on terms satisfactory to any one who wants one of the best business locations in this City. Apply to E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 34 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of

JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—A two story frame house in Brooklyn, near the Railroad, and two and a half miles from Fulton Ferry, to let; rent $300; furniture costing $600, and purchased since July last, will be sold, all or in part, on easy terms to a safe purchaser. Possession given on the first day of May next. Address B. B. W. Y., Office *Daily Times*.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A capacious and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, in Stamford, Conn., situated at the corner of South and Willow-sts., with garden, fruit trees and stable; distance from New-York, thirty-six miles, by the New-Haven Railroad. Possession 1st of April. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $350 each. Apply to S. MILLS, Postmaster.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 16 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depôt, at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c., and about four acres of land, half mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, on the road leading to the town of Westchester and West Farms. More land can be had with the above if required. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn, and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depôt, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—With stable, coach-house, out-houses, &c., together with 11 lots of ground, handsomely laid out with trees and shrubberies; the same being enclosed with picket fence and gateway, at the corner of 88th-st. and the Bloomingdale Road. The above property is located in the finest spot on the island, and very easy of access, the Street is open from the Bloomingdale Road to the 10th-av. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway.

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Two large and 4 small cottages in Vanderbilt-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, each with stable and garden, two and a half miles distant from Hamilton-av. Ferry, and connected by a line of omnibuses with Fulton Ferry. Possession immediately. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I., with farm attached. The house contains, besides 4 living-room and dining-room, each 40 by 17 feet, a billiard-room, sixteen bedrooms, and six servants' rooms. The outbuildings are of the most extensive description; stalls for the horses and ample accommodations for stock of all kinds; carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, filled, and everything appertaining to a first-class residence. It will be let to a private gentleman, or for a Summer-boarding-house. There is also a superior ten-pin alley. The farm will be rented with the house or separate, to market gardeners at a low rate. Apply, for terms, &c., on the premises, to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 8 Hanover-st., New-York.

A HOME FOR SOMEBODY—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let or for sale in Orange, N. J. A large and commodious newly built dwelling house, 40 by 36, two stories high with other buildings, and an acre of land attached. The property is situated on Main-st., a short distance from the railroad station. Orange is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country, abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches—a few miles beyond Newark, (on the Morris and Essex Railroad,) about 12 miles from New-York. The above property will be sold or rented. Possession given on the 1st of April or May, and the furniture sold, if desired. Any one who wishes a comfortable furnished dwelling, in a delightful, healthy and retired country place, convenient to the City, will find it one of the most desirable in that vicinity. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 61 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 25 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water-closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. NASON, on the first story.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. E. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HANDSOME COTTAGES TO LET—On 4th-av., between 53d and 54th-sts., containing ten rooms and under-cellar, Croton water and ranges in kitchen. Apply to GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, No. 291 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—The new and elegant lofts No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., being 25 feet wide by 150 deep, will be leased low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to BOYD & PAUL.

LOFTS TO LET.—Second, third, and fourth lofts, together or separately, in building No. 378 2d-av. Apply on the premises after 1 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO RENT.—No. 73 Robinson-st., now occupied by E. J. Chamberlain, next door to corner of West-st., a location seldom met with. Apply to A. JOURNEY, No. 42 Warren-st.

ROOMS TO LET—On the upper floor of building No. 187 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., suitable for offices or light mechanical purposes. One room has a large skylight, and has been used as a Daguerrean Gallery. Possession can be had immediately if desired. For particulars, apply to H. B. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweller.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Chambers-st., from the 1st of May, the upper part of the building No. 82, near Broadway, suitable for offices. Inquire in the store.

BUNKER & CO.

TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS—For a coal-yard, or any other purpose, four or six lots, situated on the southeast corner of 26th st. and Broadway. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—Buildings on the south side of 26th-st., west of 11th-av., suitable for packers, smelters, butchers, skinners, &c.; rents low. Apply at No. 182 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 26th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 30 feet by 150 feet, and containing all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to

W. WARD, No. 180 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 50x116 feet, the one next 50x103 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet in the Spring. Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 63 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—The beautiful five story white marble front store, No. 314 Broadway. Size of building 25x110 feet. Will be rented as a whole or separately. To a good tenant a lease will be given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 107 Walker-st.

STORES TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET.—The five-story store No. 80 William-st., rent $2,250. Also the first floor and cellar of store No. 87 William-st., rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET—No. 4 Hanover-st., for $350.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 31st and 32d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious, well lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 32 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and dry rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. WOLL & SON, No. 122 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 297 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Every brush of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and the GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS ON THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1872.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NOTICE.—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Holders of the seven per cent. Bonds of the State of California, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, are hereby notified that said Bonds will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the State of California in Sacramento City, and that the funds arising from the payment will be forwarded to the holders in New-York at the expense of the State if desired. Information in reference thereto can be obtained of Mr. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

S. A. McMEANS, Treasurer of State of California.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 22d of February inclusive.

IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

$1,000.—WANTED TO BORROW—For six months, on a house and lot in the lower part of the City. For sale, a mortgage for $2,000 on a house and lot worth $6,000, in East Brooklyn, near the ferry. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 59 Rose-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. F. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 26 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS FOR SALE.—$20,000 New-York 6s. of 1860 and $25,000 New-York 5s. of 1860.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1855.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profit together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 16 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANAREE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst., at their office, No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

OFFICE OF RACINE, JANESVILLE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, RACINE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1855.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Bonds of the city of Racine, issued to this Company, and due 10th proximo, will be paid at the office of JOHN BUCKLEY, Jr., No. 47 William-st., New-York.

H. S. DURAND, President.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Book will be closed until that date.

S. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed, until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the cash earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 8th February, 1855. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

[illegible] RYDER, President.

TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cognac, Peach, Seignette, Otard and Hennessy Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Jamaica, Santa Cruz and St. Croix Rum; Anisette, Absinthe and Curacoa, which have all been tried by experienced distillers. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, but samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address

LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 101 Maiden-lane.

Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Chlorate Potassa, Extract of Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE, PUBLIC DOCKS AND [illegible] ... for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz.:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 18, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 18, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of [illegible].
3. West side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 19 and 20; foot of Fletcher-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 22; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No. 23, and for the fish cars.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 25, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 26, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No. 29, and bulkhead between Nos. 29 and 30, except the portion reserved to the City for [illegible] ... between James and Roosevelt-sts.

[illegible]

NORTH RIVER.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum of the cost of construction, of all Piers extended during the continuance of their lease, from the time of completion.

[illegible]

No person will be received as lessee or surety, who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation. (Sec. 9, of Amended Charter of 1853.)

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK, Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. G. WANDELL, Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—By order of [illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: [illegible] No. 97 [illegible]

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, HOTEL BAGGAGE, IRON [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—[illegible]

W[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NINETY CHOICE LOTS OF GROUND, including a number of Gore Lots and several first-class Buildings thereon, situated on 83d and 84th-sts., and on the 9th-av., in the City of New-York, at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following desirable Real Estate, viz.:

ON 9TH-AV. AND 84TH-ST.—8 Lots, forming the entire front of the block on the west side of the 9th-av., between 83d and 84th-sts.

ON 84TH-ST.—Also 12 Lots of ground, with the six three-story first-class dwellings thereon, situated on the south side of 84th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av.

ON 83D-ST.—Also 19 Lots of ground, on both sides of 83d-st., 8 on the north side and 11 on the south side, commencing 110 feet west of the 9th-av.

ON 9TH-AV.—Also 1 Lot and 1 Gore Lot, on the west side of 9th-av., between 83d and 84th-sts., and 11 Lots or Gores in rear of the same, and adjoining the 11 Lots fronting on the south side of 83d-st.

[illegible]

The location of the above property is about the best on the whole Island, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Manhattan-square, (already opened and paid for,) and the great Central Park, being about one block from either park. The neighborhood is building up very rapidly with first-class brown stone and mastic front houses, occupied entirely by the owners thereof. All the property adjoining the above is owned by large proprietors, pledged to keep the neighborhood free from nuisances; in fact the above sale offers the best opportunity for a safe and profitable investment, more so than has been the case for years past. The sale will be positive, and every lot offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The streets and avenues are all opened and partly graded, and the terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Harts Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, thereon, dwelling-house, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 150 acres of land. [illegible]

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue, without regard to weather, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a very large and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in house No. 73 8th-av., near 14th-st., being the entire furniture of 12 rooms, consisting in part of a superb rosewood piano-forte made by George Hews, of Boston; [illegible] ... Catalogues at house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Feb. 13, in continuation at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, 26 Beekman-st., a very large and desirable assortment of rich cabinet furniture, being mostly the stock of a dealer removed from the upper part of the City, [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, [illegible] This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the south side of 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

[illegible]

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, } Committee.
EDWARD L. BEADLE.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 20, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 51st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. [illegible]

Such sealed proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, of whom specifications can be procured. [illegible]

The school officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers.
ISAAC ADRIANCE,
JAMES RUTHERFORD, } Building Committee.
S. D. MOULTON.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 3, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. [illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: [illegible]

COAL.—[illegible] PETER CLINTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible]

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st. At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 8th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Norton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucian D. Comen,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1854:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854 ... $3,871,100 [illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1854 ... 1,[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $5,[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1854 ... $4,[illegible]

Losses paid during the same period ... $4,[illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses ... [illegible]
Total ... $5,[illegible]
Less Losses happening previous to 1st January, 1854, and allowed for in the statement of that date; also less Salvages and Collections under reinsurance policies, amounting in all to ... 1,[illegible]
Total ... $3,[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets—viz.:
New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest ... $[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate ... [illegible]
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance, and other claims due to the Company, estimated at ... [illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills receivable ... 2,[illegible]
Cash in Bank ... [illegible]
Total amount of Assets ... $3,[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the million dollars of outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.

The profits of the Company for twelve and a half years—viz.: from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1854, for which Certificates were issued—amount to ... $5,[illegible]
The Certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 64 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash ... 4,[illegible]
Total ... $1,[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1855 ... $1,[illegible]
Less held by the Company ... [illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Walter R. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	Caleb Barstow,	A. A. Low,
Henry Coit,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	L. Sampson,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Augustin Averill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lewis Curtis,	Henry Wheeler,	M. Livingston,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Benj. F. Mann,
John D. Jones,	S. T. Nicoll,	William Wood,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Henry G. Brewer,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Watts Sherman,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Edward R. Bell.
	Edwd. H. Gillilan,	

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.
CHARLES DENNIS, 2d Vice President.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854 ... $[illegible]
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855 ... [illegible]
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855 ... [illegible]
Amount of [illegible] received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855 ... [illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Accumulated Fund ... $[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand ... $37,471 [illegible]
Invested in New-York State Securities ... [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages ... [illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855 ... [illegible]
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855 ... [illegible]
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest ... [illegible]
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents ... [illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Bardell,	Joseph Petit,
Cear Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonson,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	B. F. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	E. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
E. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne.
E. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO DOW, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nos. 61 Chambers and 63 Wall-st.—At an election held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

C. V. Anderson,	Adam P. Pentz,	Eli Kelley,
Nath'l P. Bailey,	John J. Serrell,	Amedee D. Fargues,
Jos. M. Beaudet,	Nathan Sullivan,	Andw. G. Norwood,
William S. Duke,	William Adams,	Washington Smith,
Simeon Draper,	Thomas M. Dean,	G. A. Buckingham,
Theobald G. Jung,	Wyllis Blackstone,	Norman Broadmore,
Zophar Mills,	Ezra F. Davis,	George W. Little,
Lawrence Turnure,	Thomas Thomas,	John A. Merritt,
Robert S. Barnes.		

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Cornelius V. Anderson was reelected President, and Washington Smith, Vice President, for the ensuing year.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824. Office No. 42 Fulton-street, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as other institutions.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LESCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th Month, 5th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—Held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	Philander Hanford,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. W. Woodruff,	Dr. E. [illegible],	John A. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John R. Davison,
Josiah Richards,	William H. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. B. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John P. Moore,	Thomas W. Pryor,	James J. Craig.
Saml. Gilbank, Jr.,	James W. [illegible]	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Moses Tucker, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and [illegible]

[illegible] MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 25 William-st. and No. 137 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (280 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS!

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. [illegible], 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamer from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans, [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, &c., &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side wheel Steamboats, suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for service:

One steamer, [illegible] feet on deck, [illegible] feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 45 inches bore and 10 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 225 feet on deck, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder [illegible] inches bore, and 11 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 225 feet on deck, 32 feet, 9 inches breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Two low pressure beam engines, cylinders 38 inches bore, and 8 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 115 feet on deck, 18 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 36 inches bore, and 8 feet stroke; one boiler.

The above boats have large and roomy accommodations for carrying passengers, and are fitted up in modern style, and are all in good condition.

For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSELL, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not gum the work in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine-shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. [illegible]

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—[illegible] For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. Price—wholesale, [illegible] cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

Ayer's Pectoral and Pills,	Husband's Magnesia,
Wolfe's Schnapps,	Brandreth's Pills,
Barry's Tricopherous,	Lyon's Kathairon,
Bull's Sarsaparilla,	Wells's Plasters,
Hair Dyes and Oils,	Tooth Powders and Washes,
Dalley's Salve, (new label,)	Rimmel's Perfumes.

We respectfully intimate to the Druggists of the United States and Canada that we have removed to the above address, where we shall be pleased to receive their future orders, and in addition to all the popular patent medicines, we have English hair brushes, English and French tooth brushes, Cleaver's soaps, Planten's capsules, and a rubber articles, perfumery, bay rum, court plaster, and all the miscellaneous articles suitable for retail Druggists.

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 864, New-York Post-Office. [illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in his specialty for the last twenty-four years and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—[illegible]

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 553 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—[illegible] STAR OF THE WEST, [illegible] Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, [illegible] over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, March 10. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, (from pier No. 4, North River,) at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, leaving on Wednesday, Feb. 21.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $25, Palatka $28.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. [illegible] Fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and [illegible] cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MOTORPATHY.—Dr. H. HALSTED, present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass. (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) well known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, especially those incident to women, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will remain a few days and receive calls. No charge will be made for consultation—Dr. Halsted's object being to attend some difficult cases to which he has been called, and to give the New-York public a better opportunity of testing the merits of his system in the treatment of diseases without mechanical appliances, or any of the ordinary remedial means. He has treated within the past year some fifteen hundred patients at his institution, which, though by far the largest private establishment for the sick in this country, has been found wholly inadequate for the accommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is now adding to his already 200 feet front a large four story building. [illegible] Consultation hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[illegible]

REFERENCES—[illegible] Edward Doughty and D. Dunstead, Newark, N. J.

Keep this for reference.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 ... 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 ... 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Sherwood, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnaught, new,	Queen of Clippers, n.
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Roscius,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART, ROBERT SQUIRES, CHARLES H. BOWMAN, ANDREW J. WOOD, F. HENRY BAKER and WILLIAM H. FREELAND, against RICHARD H. MONTGOMERY.—To RICHARD H. MONTGOMERY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 William-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-[illegible] dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 18, 1854.

FORBES, SEDGWICK & NYE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1855.—Dated Jan. 17, 1855.

FORBES, SEDGWICK & NYE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT against JAMES J. WRIGHT, JOHN W. PATTERSON and FREDERICK J. B. MEYER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To JOHN W. PATTERSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Chambers-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.

SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854.

RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, in 16th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 23 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated Sept. [illegible], 1854.

FREDERICK MORRIS, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Eng., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 6 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1855.

HENRY S. HOLFORD,
FREDERICK S. HOLFORD,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 33 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of Dec. 1854.

JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator.
MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 101 West 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1855.

WILLIAM F. SWEET, Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to ABNER BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] are requested to make payment, and all persons having demands against his estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., without delay.—New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

E. C. BENEDICT, Executor of Abner Benedict, dec'd.

NOTICE.—The Collector of the town of Pelham, will attend at the North American Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard-st., to receive taxes of non-resident owners of lots at Pelhamville and Prospect Hill, in said town, on the 19th day of February, in the City of New-York.

BENJAMIN F. HORTON, Collector.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

The weather still continues moderately cold. The sunshine of the past three days has had no visible effect upon the snow, and the streets are still in an excellent condition for sleighing. Sleigh-riding is the order of the day, and night too, and cutter, jumper, sleigh and bobsled, no matter how equivocal may be their appearance, are chartered by the eager candidates for sleigh-rides. Sleighriding parties, of scores sometimes, to the neighboring villages, are to be seen starting every afternoon, and everybody is making efforts to get the most of the enjoyment in the good time come.

The East and North River were full of drift ice yesterday. All the vessels that came up from sea were brought up by steam-tugs.

At Throgg's Neck the ice is fast across to the Long Island shore, which will account for there being no arrivals by way of the Sound.

Enticement of Girls into Houses of Prostitution.

On Saturday last a young girl from Switzerland made her way into the Mayor's office, and preferred a complaint against a German as a notorious "procurer" for houses of ill-fame in this City.

It appears from the statement of this young girl, that she came to this country about one year since, with about $900 in her possession, and was taken to an emigrant boarding-house in Greenwich-street, where she was robbed of $800 the first night she slept in the house, by some person who broke into her room. The next day she discovered her loss, but was unable, from the fact of her being a stranger in the City, to procure any clue to the robber. She left and went to another emigrant boarding-house the same day, and was there robbed of the balance of her money that night by some person who had watched her. Thrown thus upon the charities of a strange City without a cent in her pocket, she, after some days, succeeded in procuring a situation as waiter in a lager bier saloon, where she was married to a young German, wth whom she has lived until the past three or four weeks, when he was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island, on a charge of larceny. This individual, the accused, being an acquaintance of her husband, and apparently taking a great interest in her welfare, induced her to put implicit confidence in him, and to let him have a portion of her husband's clothing to "take charge of." He knowing her to be in destitute circumstances, offered to procure her a good situation in a German family, and accordingly took her to a house of ill-fame at No. 19 Frankfort-street, kept by a man named Wilbeck, who immediately engaged her as a servant. She staid in this house but one night, when she discovered its real character, and left the next morning. A few days after she met this same man, and told him about the house, who pretended to be ignorant of its real character, and to feel sorry for taking her there. He then offered to get her another place, which offer she accepted, when he got her clothes, and took her to No. 100 Church-street, another notorious house of prostitution, kept by Christian Hermann, who took her in and paid the man $3 for his trouble. The girl, supposing all right, allowed her baggage to be taken into the house. Before finishing her dinner, she discovered the character of the house, and left immediately, without having taken sufficient notice of its exterior or its number. She subsequently found a situation in Pearl-street, but was unable to go to it, having no clothes to wear. On looking for the house in Church-street she was unable to find it, as she could give no description of it, neither could she tell the name of the proprietor or person who took her there, other than as Charlie, as she had heard him called. Saturday morning, she, however, again met this Charlie, to whom she related what had happened, when he readily offered to go with her and procure her baggage. Arriving at the house described, the proprietor refused to give up her baggage until she paid $2 50, which he said she owed him for board. Charlie seeing that there was likely to be some difficulty, cleared out and left the girl. He has not yet been arrested.

Christian Hermann, however, the keeper of the house of prostitution, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, and made his affidavit, the material parts of which are as follows: He acknowledges that he is the keeper of a house of ill-fame at No. 100 Church-street; that the girl Mary Windar was brought there by Charles Reinhart for the purpose of prostitution. He says that shortly afterwards the girl left the house, and that he has not seen her since. It is stated on good authority that the gangs of vulture ruffians who supply houses of prostitution with victims, make from $2 to $5 on each girl they succeed in ruining. The price is graded by the beauty of the girl. If good-looking, $2; fine-looking, $3; handsome, $4; very handsome, $5. Thus these poor girls are forced into lives of misery, and there remain until disease damns their constitutions—when some of them are fortunate enough to get a home in Ward's Island hospital. These wronged ones have an active representation in the Board of Emigration, who will probably aid the Mayor in whipping the scoundrels who effect their ruin out of town.

Violent Assault at the Old City Hall.

On Saturday afternoon a poor laborer, who was earning a few shillings per day by working at the old City Hall, was treated in the most cruel manner by one of the individuals who act as overseers by direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. It seems the laborer was told to ascend the ladder with his pickaxe and dig off the bricks and mortar. The poor man obeyed the order, and finding he was endangering his life, immediately descended to terra firma, and the overseer was at once called to discharge him from any further employment on the job. The workman made some reply to the boss, which resulted in his (the laborer) receiving a severe beating about the head and eyes at the hands of Myers, the overseer. The gang of "bosses" at once assembled, and succeeded in getting the injured man "locked up" in the Tombs, and the assailant was discharged by Judge Brennan, who was grossly imposed upon by his "friends" making erroneous statements. Shortly after, information of the outrage was received at the Police Court by Justice Connolly, who forthwith liberated the wounded man from his cell, and arraigned the offender before him, to await a further investigation in regard to the matter. Meanwhile, Justice Brennan explained his position in the case, and the sitting magistrate ordered the violent boss to give bonds in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

City Mortality.

The report of the Interments for the week ending Saturday last shows the mortality of the City during that time to have been 465, viz.: 74 men, 85 women, 165 boys, and 141 girls—a decrease of 26 on the report of the week previous. From Consumption 67 are reported; bronchitis, 13; inflammation of the lungs, 51; other inflammatory diseases, 20; congestion of the lungs, 11; apoplexy, 10; diarrhea, 3; dysentery, 3; dropsy in the head, 24; typhus fever, 12; and congestion of the brain, 6. Among the deaths by diseases incident to children, 4 are from cholera infantum; 30 from convulsions; 12 from croup; 11 from debility; 31 from scarlet fever; 7 from whooping cough; and 7 from measles. 11 premature births and 30 cases of stillborn are reported. There were six deaths from violent causes.

Accident to the U. S. Revenue Barge.

The U. S. Revenue barge, in charge of Officer Leach, when about to board the ship Lola, from Rotterdam, in the East River, was caught in some heavy ice just under the ship's bow, and but for the timely aid rendered by the Captain of the steam-tug *Jacob Bell*, who had the ship in tow, a serious accident, no doubt, would have been the result. As it was, the barge was but little injured, some of the boatmen falling in the water, and others to the rigging of the vessel. They were all saved, and are particularly anxious to return to the Captain of the *Jacob Bell* their sincere thanks for his very timely assistance [illegible]

Swindling by a Female.

We have received a communication from a clergyman of this City, stating that a woman, very respectable in dress and manner, has called on several clergymen to solicit their services at the funeral of a sister or other relative. Before leaving, she, in her assumed grief, represents that she has need of five dollars more than she possesses to defray the expenses of the occasion, her means having been exhausted by the long illness of her friend. In some instances sympathy has been touched and the money loaned.

The clergyman goes at the time specified, and finds, instead of a funeral, that he has been subject to imposition.

The same person is now practicing the same fraud, with the necessary variations, on laymen. She has been previously exposed.

A Sleigh-Riding Accident.

A serious sleigh-riding accident occurred in Broadway on Friday evening last, which resulted in two well known gentlemen receiving severe injuries. It appears that about 6 o'clock, Levi S. Chatfield, Esq., and Hiram Barney got on to a Fourth-avenue sleigh to ride home. The sleigh was full and they stood upon the outside guard. Mr. Barney remarked that he thought they were in danger of collision with other sleighs, but Mr. Chatfield thought not, and they remained there. They had not advanced a block before one of Kipp & Brown's sleighs, drawn by eight horses, dashed against the sleigh on which they stood, struck Mr. Chatfield in the stomach, laying him senseless and almost lifeless in the snow, and struck Mr. Barney in the shoulder, dislocating it, bruising him severely though not seriously.

Both were taken home in a carriage as soon as possible. When Mr. Barney attempted to pull off his overcoat, the effort set his shoulder again, and he is now doing well. Mr. Chatfield is lying in a very critical condition.

Assaulting a Police Judge.

On Saturday morning, a young man named Edward Goodliff was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, on complaint of Justice Brennan, who charges him with assault and battery. It appears that the Justice was at the fire in Fulton-street Friday night, assisting to put it out, &c., when Goodliff interfered with him and used abusive language, seeming particularly desirous to give the Justice a drubbing, alleging that he owed him one, &c. The latter informed him that he must be mistaken in his man, that he did not know who he was, and had never seen him before, to his knowledge. The Englishman insisted that he did know him, and struck him several blows in the face, as it is alleged, whereupon he was arrested and locked up in the Second Ward Station-house, and from thence brought before Justice Connolly, yesterday morning, who held him to bail in the sum of $300, and in default thereof fully committed him.

More "Confidence" Robberies.

During the present hard times a number of "confidence" swindlers have made several speculations upon various countrymen. On Saturday morning a gentleman named Samuel Goodwin, residing at No. 263 Spring-street, came to the office of the Chief of Police and preferred a charge against an old swindler who victimized him to the tune of $50 by the "confidence" operation. The rogue accosted Goodwin in Grand-street, and by claiming an acquaintanceship, the dupe requested his company home, where he was robbed of the above amount. The villain was fully described to the authorities, and as he is known by the Police they will probably arrest him.

Fires in Sixth-avenue.

At 10½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in premises No. 339 Sixth-avenue, owned by Mr. Thomas Lawrence, and occupied by Messrs. Dudrere & Gawtern, on the first floor as a hat and cap store, and in the upper part as a dwelling. The building—a frame one—was damaged to the amount of about $500, and is fully insured. The stock in the store is insured for $1,150 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company. The furniture in the dwelling is insured for $1,000 in the United States Fire Insurance Company. The losses are covered by insurance.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

Building No. 379 Greenwich-street, occupied as a clothing store, was slightly damaged by fire at 2½ o'clock last night.

Presbytery of New-York.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of New-York (O. S.) will be held at the Mission House, corner of Centre and Reade streets, to-day, at 12 M. The subject of securing a house of worship for the colored people will be considered.

☞ The friends of Rev. Dr. Pennington, pastor of the Colored Congregation in Prince-street, held a festival for his benefit in the vestry of the Tabernacle Friday evening. It was a very pleasing occasion, and a well-merited tribute to the reverend gentleman for whose benefit it was.

☞ We take much pleasure, on assurances from literary friends in whose good judgment we have every confidence, in referring to the card in another column of Professor E. Charlier, proposing a course of six lectures on the History and Literature of France, in the French language.

☞ The Ladies of the "Fourth Ward Industrial School" acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the receipt, on the 8th inst., of the generous gift of 71 pairs of shoes from the shoe establishment of Messrs. Howes, Hyatt & Co., No. 55 Nassau-street. J. E. Gray, Secretary.

☞ The City yesterday wore an air of unusual quiet; nearly all the liquor shops, large and small, were closed, and as a consequence, but few arrests were made.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Extraordinary Cure of Rheumatism.—Mr. Brown, residing near Twenty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, had been laid up two Winters with rheumatism, but was cured in three weeks by these celebrated medicines. None need suffer from this complaint if they freely use these excellent remedies. Sold at the manufactories, Nos. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$5 Book-keeping.—We advise all who wish to become practical Book-keepers to join Dolbear's $5 class, No. 609 Broadway, and learn Double Entry from a practical accountant. In this course students are prepared for business in a very short time.

LONG ISLAND.

A River Thief Shot.

At an early hour on Friday morning a band of river thieves boarded the brig *Wasp*, Captain Smith, lying at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded to the cabin, where they made so much noise as to arouse the Captain, who upon ascertaining their presence, took a pistol from near his berth and fired. The thieves left precipitately. The report of the pistol called the attention of officer McConnell, of the Second District Police, to the spot, who succeeded in capturing one of the party, who gave his name as John Johnson, undoubtedly fictitious, and upon conveying him to the Station-House and examining his person, it appeared that the ball from Captain Smith's pistol had lodged in his right arm, above the elbow, inflicting a severe wound. Dr. Mosure was called in, but was unable to extract the ball.

In the afternoon, Johnson was brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith, when he waived his right to an examination and was accordingly committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is evidently one of the notorious gang that has infested these waters for a long time.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard.

The severity of the weather and the depth of the snow render matters dull at the Navy-Yard. The frigate *Sabine*, which was launched a few days ago, is still at the wharf to which the steamboat towed her, frozen in by the consolidation of the drift ice which accumulated round her. A few mechanics are at work on her inside, but her coppering and rigging will have to wait for milder weather.

The new steam frigate, being under cover, is rapidly progressing. Over 370 ship carpenters, &c., are employed on her; and we are informed that she will be completed in as short a time as if she had been built at any ship yard in New-York or Brooklyn. This can rarely be said in matters where Government is concerned.

Brooklyn Soup Association.

The number of families receiving support from this institution amounts to 1,163, comprising 5,233 men, women and children. We learn that up to Saturday the amount of cash received by the Treasurer was $1,509 74, in addition to which considerable quantities of provisions, &c., have been contributed by various individuals.

Relief for the Poor.

Mayor Hall and a number of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn have called a public meeting to raise funds for the relief of the poor, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall, Brooklyn.

☞ Professor Geo. Bush is to lecture on Tuesday evening at the Athenæum, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Examination of the Public Schools.

The annual examination of the Public Schools will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, in the male department of School No. 1, in York-street. Nearly the entire week will be devoted to the examination of the schools—to-day and to-morrow to School No. 1, and the remainder of the time to No. 2 and the primary schools.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, Charles D. Throckmorton, of this City, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel H. Ellis, Esq., of Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, Helen, daughter of Charles B. and Rosa Bartlett, aged 3 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 10, of consumption, Charles Henry Darling.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased [illegible]

On Friday, Feb. 9, Capt. George B. Coffin, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His remains were taken to Hudson, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, Arabella Traile, wife of George D. Traile, in the 24th year of her age.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 10.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117	100 N.Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. R.R. 7s, Int. added	80
17,000 Hudson River Railroad, 3d mort., Int. added	73½
15,000 Clev. and Ashtabula R. R. 7s, Int. added	85@85½
37 shares New-Jersey Transportation Co.	[illegible]
4 shares Third-avenue Railroad	129½
50 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad	20½
40 shares Chatham Bank	[illegible]
105 shares Chatham Bank	[illegible]
40 shares Suffolk Bank	[illegible]
21 shares North River Insurance Co.	[illegible]
15 shares Greenwich Insurance Co.	122½
8 shares Commercial Express Co., of Troy	[illegible]
10 shares American Express Co.	[illegible]
6000 shares Rudesill Gold and Copper Co. of N. C.	[illegible]
100 shares Allegheny (Coal) Mining Co. of N. C.	[illegible]

The following sales were made at Auction by A. H. Muller & Co.

$1,000 Phila. and Sunbury R. R. 7s, Interest added	70
1,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. 7s, Int. ad.	71½
1,000 New-Jersey R. R. and Trans. Co. 6s, Int. ad.	90
1,500 La Crosse and Milwaukie R. R. 8s (with farm mortgage attached,) Interest added.	
14 shares Bank of North America	97½
60 shares Union Bank	[illegible]
31 shares Bank of Commerce	111
125 shares Mechanics' Bank	104½
11 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.	111½
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]
30 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]
20 shares Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad	[illegible]
94 shares Del., Lackawanna and Western R. R.	[illegible]
25 shares Enterprise Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday, Feb. 12—A. M.

The past week was marked by unusual buoyancy in Stocks, and extraordinary ease, considering the pressure and dearness which had almost uniformly attended negotiations for six or eight months past, in Money loans. That the rise in the fancy or speculative share list is almost the direct result of the facilities offered for carrying Stocks, rather than an increase of purchases for amount of parties outside of Wall-street, is pretty evident, and that the same cause influences to a partial extent the heavy operations in the leading Railway Bonds, is probably true, though the more substantial support of the latter is derived from a better state of confidence both at home and among European dealers in American securities, in the credit and relative cheapness of those investments. About $1,300,000 of the Bonds of the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Illinois Central Roads, and of the States of Virginia, Missouri, Indiana, &c., are recorded in the daily Board lists of the week, most of them at an advance on previous prices. The market on Saturday for some of the Bonds in question, and also for Road shares, showed signs of reaction, owing in part, no doubt, to the influence of the last news from Europe, which, carefully digested, is neither favorable to an early peace, nor to the further immediate accumulation of Specie in our Banks. The leading Foreign Bankers have control at present of the rates of Exchange on Europe, and are likely, we apprehend, to consult the convenience of their correspondents and principals on the other side, in using pretty freely the California Gold arriving and to arrive at this port, as a medium of remittance, so long as the National Banks of France and England are heavy losers of Gold from the effects of the War. Such remittances, however, are not likely to extend to the Coin now in the City Banks, the aggregate amount of which was never so large as at present. The chief drain upon this is for Southern account, for the purchase of Exchange. The course of the Stock Market in the prominent values the past week is thus exhibited:

	Closing Saturday, Feb. 3.	Highest during week.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 10.
Virginia 6 ₩ cents	95¼	95¾	95¼
Erie New Bonds	81¼	85¾	84¾
Erie Convertibles, '71	76¼	83¼	80
Erie Third Mortgage	86	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	72¾	74¼	74¼
New-York Central shares	89¼	95	93¾
Erie shares	46¼	49¼	47¼
Reading shares	74¾	77¾	76¾

The rates of interest, on demand money loans, and of discount on prime short paper, were full 1 ₩ cent. cheaper than the week previous, say 6 ₩ cent. on the first and 7@8 ₩ cent. on the last. On second-class names the discounts are still very irregular, ranging 9 to 15 ₩ cent., according to relative standing of the makers and the character of the business represented. Foreign Exchange has ruled moderately steady at 109¼@109½ on London, and 5.15@5.12½ on Paris. The transactions for the Liverpool packet, which cleared on Wednesday were large, while very little was done for the Havre packet on Saturday. The latter took $125,000 in Specie. The former, as heretofore reported, $530,000.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port, and the Export of Specie the past week, are both reversed as compared with the course of business since the 1st of December and the corresponding week of last year. They are ahead of the latter in each item. Including the *Dry Goods* table in our last paper, the Foreign Import is $2,677,785 against $2,337,813 same week in February, 1854. For the Treasury year beginning 1st of July last, the whole value of Imports at New-York, exclusive of Specie, by our weekly returns, is $101,604,000 against $117,727,000 to same date last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounted to $1,212,200 against $1,300,542 same week last year. For the Treasury year the total is $35,193,000 against previous year $42,826,000. There was an Export during week, of Specie, to the amount of $656,636, against only $14,100 corresponding week last year. The aggregate Specie export to the present time, since 1st of July last, amounts to $21,795,000 against $20,037,000 to same date previous Treasury year. The Sub-Treasury had at the close of business on Saturday afternoon a regular balance of $4,133,794 against $3,778,329 at the close of the week before. This difference of $355,465, added to the above Foreign export, and $150,000 sent to the South by steamer *Black Warrior*, makes an aggregate absorption of $1,162,100 against $1,339,000 (including drafts on the Sub-Treasury,) delivered by the weekly California Gold packet. It is not expected, therefore, that the difference in the Specie reserve in Bank, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, will be very material either way. The last statement showed an aggregate of $17,472,182.

The Exports of the principal items of produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, have been as follows:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,020	$182,731
Flour, bbls	42,071	271,040	2,421	25,373
Wheat, bushels	116,984	[illegible]		
Corn, bushels	60,872	[illegible]	107,165	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls	2,456	11,973	1,697	6,484
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	15,948	2,332	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	610	[illegible]	3,741	[illegible]
Total produce		[illegible]		[illegible]
Miscellaneous		402,619		702,239
Total exp'ts for the week		$1,300,542		$1,212,200

We understand that Mr. Charles A. Meigs, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, retires from that post in the course of the present week—in pursuance of a notice heretofore given to his Board—*to join Mr. A. W. Greenleaf*, of the Stock Exchange, in business in Wall-street. The Cashiership has been informally tendered to Mr. George S. Coe, of the Ocean Bank, who, notwithstanding the liberal salary proposed, was unwilling to accept without the assent of his own Board of Directors, who recently honored him with their confidence. This assent he has obtained, and there is no doubt of his unanimous election and transfer to the post made vacant by Mr. Meigs.

We adverted a few days since to a contemplated change in the system of transfers by the New-York Central Road Company. We have since been politely furnished by one of the City Directors with a copy of the report of the Select Committee of the Board on this subject, the recommendations of which, it is understood, have been adopted, though the places of transfer and registration in New-York have not been designated. The present Transfer Agents, who have also acted in the adjustment of the various consolidation accounts, and in the payment of dividends to Shareholders residing or represented in New-York City, sometime since notified the Company that, unless the compensation for clerk hire and other labor and responsibilities should be increased, they would prefer to surrender the trust. But, as the responsibility is now to be divided, and a registrar as well as transfer agent constituted under the new arrangement, it is probable that a tender of one of the two appointments will be made to the old agents. The report of the Committee just referred to contemplates: 1. An office of transfer and one for registration, separate and distinct. 2. Certificates in specific, uniform terms, to be originated at Albany, and sent to the Registrar, numbered and signed by the President and Treasurer. 3. Transfers to be made at the office at which the Stock is recorded, where, in addition to the book of transfer, a stock ledger shall be kept. 4. No transfer allowed without a surrender and cancelment of the old certificate, endorsed and signed by the party to whom it was issued, or his attorney, in form as follows:

"Cancelled and transferred to A. B., of ——. New-York, Jan. 1st, 1855. C. D."

Or if the certificate is for 100 shares, and only a part transferred—say fifty shares—the endorsement will be:

"Cancelled and transferred to A. B., of ——, fifty shares ——; new certificate for the remainder to me. New-York, Jan. 1st, 1855. C. D."

The number of the certificate, and the number of the shares it represents, must be entered in the transfer. 5. *Only one transfer a day on the same certificate contemplated.* The books of transfer close at 2 P.M. Transferred certificates, duly endorsed, and the Agent's signature and that of the President cancelled, then go to the Registrar, who cancels his own signature and that of the Treasurer, and issues a new certificate from and according to the above endorsement, retaining the old one, as his voucher, and handing the new to the Agent, who delivers it to the owner or his Attorney at 10 A. M. *next day*. 6. The following is the form of transfer from one agency to another, or to the principal office.

"Surrendered for the purpose of having the stock transferred to my name on the books of the Company at their office of transfer and register, in the city of ——.
"Jan. 1, 1855. A. B."

After the surrendered certificate has been examined and cancelled at the office from which it was issued, it shall be sent by the transfer officer to the transfer officer where it is required to be entered, bearing the endorsement of both the transfer agent and the registrar, stating that the same has been cancelled for the purpose named. *The transfer Agent will send it to the registry* who will issue a new certificate therefor, and which the transfer agent will sign and enter on his Stock ledger.

The Committee say that the above plan will not impede real transactions in the Stock, by which we presume is meant, sales and purchases by parties holding for investment and paying or receiving pay for their Stock in full. We are assured that it is not designed to embarrass other transactions in the Stock, where speculative sales and purchases are made, and part of the money borrowed in Bank or otherwise to pay for the Stock, but exclusively from a sense of better security against fraudulent transfers and overissues. The practical effect, however, *will be*, to embarrass speculative purchases and to arrest all contracts among the Brokers, for account of their customers, or themselves, where two or more deliveries the same day might be involved in the use of the same certificate, *unless* the Board of Brokers authorize, (which we presume they will do,) delivery by certificate and power; to which end the certificate carries, by endorsement, a complete bill of sale, divesting the party to whom it was issued, of all right, title, claim and interest, from the moment his signature is placed to it, in the property, represented by the certificate, and adding thereto a power of attorney and substitution.

The course of the Treasurer of the State of California in adjusting about $160,000 of the State Debt, due *in New-York* next month, is indignantly condemned. The order requiring the bonds to be first sent to Sacramento for examination, and return at the money at the risk of the owner, is at once arbitrary and wholly unauthorized. It is an abuse of the credit and good name of the State and of the rights of the bond holder of which the Treasurer and his banking confederates—the same, we presume, who kept the party here who intervened for the honor of the State last year in paying $55,000 interest so long out of their money and then returning it with insult—ought to be heartily ashamed.

The tariff of freight charges across the Isthmus of Panama, by Railroad, now opened from ocean to ocean, has been adjusted by the Panama Company, as follows:

Panama Railroad—*Tariff of Rates for Passage and Freight.*—Price of passage through, $25; children under 12 years of age, half price. Commutation, for residents on the Isthmus only, $50 ₩ month.

Special Rates of Freight.—Express freight for passenger trains, 10c. ₩ lb.; express freight for freight trains, 5c. ₩ lb.; baggage of passengers, 10c. ₩ lb.; gold, one quarter of 1 ₩ cent.; silver, one-half of 1 ₩ cent.; jewelry and precious stones, one-quarter of 1 ₩ cent.; indigo and cochineal, 3c. ₩ lb.; bark, 3c. ₩ lb.; coffee and cocoa, 1c. ₩ lb.; coal in bulk, $9 ₩ ton, 2,240 lbs.; coal in bags, [illegible] ₩ ton, 2,240 lbs.; iron in pigs, $7.50 ₩ ton, 2,240 lbs.; iron, wrought, cast or rolled, except machinery, $10 ₩ ton, 2,240 lbs. Lumber—white pine, ₩ 1,000 feet, $18; yellow pine, ₩ 1,000 feet, $20; oak, ₩ 1,000 feet, $22; shingles, ₩ 1,000, $5. Horses, at owner's risk, each $40; mules, at owner's risk, each [illegible]; cattle, at owner's risk, each $7; swine, of all sizes, $3; demijohns, filled, 5 gallons, each [illegible]; demijohns, empty, each 50c.; whale oil, ₩ gallon, 5c.

Classification of Freight.—First-class freight, as per description annexed, 3c. ₩ lb.; second-class freight, as per description annexed, 2c. ₩ lb.; third-class freight, as per description annexed, 1c. ₩ lb. All articles not specially named to be assimilated.

First Class.—Dry goods, clothing, medicines, wines and liquors, cigars, books and stationery, glassware, furniture, hats and caps, tea, boots and shoes, harness, preserved meats and fruits, oils in barrels and boxes, carriages, firearms, hollow ware, umbrellas, matches, stoves, nuts, [illegible].

Second Class.—Machinery, crockery, hides, leather, ale and porter, tobacco, hardware and cutlery, groceries not enumerated, hams and bacon in sacks, butter and cheese, lard, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa nuts, chocolate, candles, cassava, oil in barrels going west, paints.

Third Class.—Beef, pork, fish, flour, corn, rice, meal, salt, bread, crackers, vegetables, sugar, molasses, steel in bars and boxes, copper, nails and spikes, rope in bales, resin, tar, pitch, dye woods, iron castings, bricks, cement, lime, stone and marble, tea eastward.

The Freight Agent at Aspinwall writes by the *North Star* to the Board in New-York, as follows:

"The last English steamer brought us more than twice the freight they have ever brought us before, and the officers assured us that the next steamer would bring at least twice as much as they had. I look forward now, confidently, to a great increase in a very short time, in the freight business of the road. Indeed it is my opinion that this is soon to be *the business of the road.*"

The Michigan Legislature has consented to the consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, which, by contract, have been operating as one line since the completion of the Northern Indiana section. A general Railroad Law has also been adopted in Michigan, under the provisions of which the people of Detroit will be authorized to build a connecting line with the Southern road, thus making an unbroken link, around the American shore of Lake Erie, from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Detroit.

Money Strength of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read your daily notice of Money affairs with much interest, and owing to that interest I have taken the liberty of making a suggestion to you.

I do not recollect ever having seen an estimate of the importation of Specie by emigrants. This, if I understand aright, does not show on the Custom-House books. The amount must be large. I scarcely ever knew one to come into town without some gold; many with quite an amount. Much more is taken West by those who come with the intention of purchasing land. Can you make an estimate approximating anywhere near the facts?

In connection with this, I would like to see a table showing the Specie in the country in 1842-3; the additions by importations since, and the receipts from California; the exportations.

My impression is that the country will show a much stronger condition in proportion than 1842-3.

There is scarce an agricultural interest which has suffered much through this pressure except Wool; that is selling at about the prices of 1842-3.

In looking on my books of that period I find we purchased produce at the prices on the enclosed list. I have added what they are worth now.

The Grain crops were cut short by the extreme dry weather, so that the farmer has not as much to sell; while the extreme high prices for all eatables and ready market much more than counterbalance the loss by drouth.

Your fancy financiers may suffer largely, but I think there is soundness enough in the country to enable the country merchants to pay up as fully as they have averaged for ten years past. When prices ruled so low in 1842-3, there was no money to pay for produce; most of it was exchanged at the stores for family supplies; now everything but Wool commands cash.

Prices in 1837-8 ruled about the same as in 1842; they gradually rose to the highest point in 1836 to 1838, and then went down until 1844.

	1842-3.	1854-5.		1842-3.	1854-5.
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cheese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Cotton market is firm and active. The sales to-day reached 11,000 bales, and yesterday 10,000 bales changed hands. Molasses is 18c. [illegible] Freights to Liverpool are [illegible].

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 10.

The receipt of the *Atlantic's* news here depressed the Cotton market, and prices are weaker. The sales to-day amount to 2,000 bales. Sterling Exchange is 8½ ₩ cent. premium. Freights are [illegible].

Mobile, Friday, Feb. 9.

The sales of Cotton for the week were [illegible] bales, at [illegible].

Providence, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Cotton—Stock light, with small sales; prices firm at previous rates. Wool—The receipts of Wool have been small, with fair sales during the week. Sales 74,600 lbs. Printing Cloths—Owing to the severe weather, transactions have been limited this week. The stock of desirable goods is very light, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales 18,500 pieces.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 52 | Sun sets.....5 33 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3 06 | Gov. Island..3 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 11.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, W.

Below.

Ship Carrington, French, Foo-chow-foo Oct. 23, with teas and silks to Bucklin & Crane.

Ship Washington, Page, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. T. Frost.

Ship Roscius, Merrithew, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to J. Foster, Jr.

Ship Westminster, Sladden, New-Orleans 10 ds., with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson.

Also 2 barks.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, Southampton and Havre; Augusta, Savannah; Southerner, Charleston; bark J. M. Morales, Cienfuegos.

Sld. on Sunday—Ship Star of the West, Woodward, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9—Arr. ships Omar Pasha, Atlantic, and Pacific, New-York; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10—Arr. schr. E. W. Smith, Hobart, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]